Auction Sales.

In St. Louis.

E. & W. MORGAN.

GOVERNMENT SALE

at St. Louis, Missouri,

OF

Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco

AND

DRY HIDES,

ON

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

At Auction Rooms, 107 Fourth and 36 Vine streets, will be sold by order of Captain William Myers.

51 hhds Leaf Tobacco, 51 hhds Stem Tobacco, 201 boxes Chewing Tobacco, choice brands, about 100 Raw Hides.

TERMS—United States Treasury Notes.

E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

E. & W. MORGAN.

GOVERNMENT SALE

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.,

OF

Condemned and Captured Horses,

MULES,

CARTS, WAGONS, SADDLES, &C. &C.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,

At 10 o'clock, we will sell at Jefferson City, Mo., by order of Capt. Klurck, A. Q. M., about

Horses, 20 Mules, 100 Tents, 100 Wagons, 100 Saddles.

Together with a variety of other property.

Terms of Sale.

Treasury Notes or approved Government vouchers payable in the Department of the Missouri. Purchasers paying in Government Vouchers will be required to pay for property as sold, and take immediate possession of same.

E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Improved Chicago City property, a splendid farm divided into ten acre lots. 15 miles North of the city, in town of Northfield, containing 116 acres, 30 acres good timber, a good house, grain and barns, tenant house and all other necessary outbuildings, with a bearing orchard, &c., all well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. One of the most desirable localities in the West. Address or call on A. ... Dr. J. N. Banks, 44 S. Clark st. ... the premises to S. W. Grannis.

FOR SALE.—A store building and stock of goods. Any person desirous of a country store can secure an eligible and established stand by making application before April next. Apply to ELMER BALDWIN, La Salle county, Ill.

FOR SALE.—One of Evert's Patent Shingle Machines, new and in good order, at a very low price for cash at Thomas Iron foundry, corner of Halsted and Wayne, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, No. 226 & 228 South Water street.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—An excellent opportunity for Soap and Candle Manufacturers. The buildings, steam boiler and coils of pipe, all in order to manufacture by steam ... Apply on the premises, 228 & 230 Kinzie street. J. B. WALWORTH, Post Office Box 1230.

WATER MILLS FOR SALE.—A first rate Merchant Grist Mill, nearly new, ... run of Burrs, Iron Shafting and full Bolt, situated on the Iowa River, on the C. R. & Mo. R. R., in one of the best Wheat growing regions in the West ... Address Gray & Co., Tama Co., Iowa.

FOR SALE.—An excellent Boston ... Corner Twelfth and State sts.

TRUCKS FOR SALE—By A. J. ..., at Reed & Slocum's office, 86 Dearborn.

FOR SALE.—100 Acres Land in Michigan, one mile from a good market, two ... from railroad station, convenient to churches, schools ... large new barn, and young orchard on ... Chicago, a good two story house and barn, ... Address "C" Post Office Box 235, Chicago.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Wayne, with steam engine and patterns for house ... Apply at the shop or address Box 1501, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—City property, a Steam Flouring Mill and Saw Mill ... from Chicago, with twelve acres of ... Inquire at the office of F. W. ... & CO., corner of Canal and Washington.

FOR SALE.—The Schooner Gem, lying in the river. Also, the Schooner Nor... lying at the Port of Oswego, N. Y. Inquire of ... BOTSFORD, 159 Lake street.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—Second-hand, 20 horse power Engine and Boiler, ... Address Post Office Box 2613.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The ... and Lot No. 277 Wabash avenue, now oc... by J. N. Carter, is now offered for sale on favor... terms ... possession given on the first of May ... ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Car...

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash ... on Washington street by 161 ... J. LEWIS LEE, 80 Clark street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Warehouse at New Lenox Station, on the Rock Island railroad, about 32 miles from Chicago, between Mokena and Joliet, together with ... Price $1,000 ... NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street, Room 8.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—From April 1st—House No. 667 Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and ... streets. Price $400. Also, from May 1st—House on Carpenter street, between Lake and ... Price $250 for each. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash av.

TO RENT.—A Commodious and Furnished Boarding House, capable of accommodating 30 to 40 boarders. The location a good one. For further particulars address "G. W." Post Office.

TO RENT—From April 1st, a lot on South Branch, at Polk street bridge, 307 feet ... river front, with rail road side track, ... Yard, Coal or Wood Yard. Inquire at ... WILLARD & CO'S ice office, 132 Dearborn.

TO LEASE LOW ON LONG ...—3 lots on Lake, 4 lots on Harrison street, ... Office Griffin Bros., corner South Water streets.

TO RENT.—In the West Division, ... Brick Dwelling House, in Belgrave Place, West Division, between Washington ... very desirable rooms for two families, ... Apply to J. F. NORTON.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—The four story brick dwelling No. 616, ... containing fifteen rooms, two bath rooms, every modern convenience and improvement ... to H. M. THOMPSON, 40 South Water.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. Assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at ... retail. Orders from abroad promptly ... W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS ... BROTHERS.—To Rent, Store No. 12 State ... Also, the Store 114 Dearborn ... and lodging rooms.

FOR RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. New and second hand. Pianos for sale low ... near Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARD, with furnished rooms, at ... Monroe street, near Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 232 and 233 S. Clark street, only a few moments' walk from the Post Office ... day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at ... Street.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms can be had by applying at 34 Lake street, ... and Michigan avenue. A few ... be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms ... may now be had at 40 Van Buren ... west of State street.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and ... can be obtained with Board at 286 ... a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms ... be had at reasonable rates at GAGE ..., State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders received. L. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NOTICE.—On the 20th day of ... we shall sell at the North door of ... in the city of Chicago, five ... mortgage ... WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, March ... celebrated Comic Actress, MISS JULIA ...

Who has been retained ... plause, and nightly called before the curtain at the end of each act. Songs and Dances ...

WEDNESDAY Evening, March ... ed for the third time, Charles Reade's ..., entitled OUR FEMALE AMERICAN ... PAMELIA APPLEBY ...

Introducing her beautiful ... Mountain High," the celebrated ... cum-cheke-dee," and a Grand ...

Grand Dance ... To conclude with the brilliant ... THE JEALOUS ... Mrs. Oakley ... Mr. Oakley ...

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE (LATE METROPOLITAN HALL). Corner of Randolph and La Salle ... Saturday Evening, March ... Saturday Evening, March ... The original and only ...

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—E. P. Christy, ... manager of the present popular ... who, having a company of ... agement unsurpassed, by any ... receive a share of that patronage ... upon his predecessor for over ... He are hereby notified that the ... now in existence having right ... Respectfully, ... successor to ...

EVERYTHING NEW, ORIGINAL, ...

Secure Your Seats ... ADMISSION ... Reserved Seats ... Seats may be secured daily from ... at the Hall, commencing FRIDAY ... CHARLES ...

Wanted.

WANTED.—A good ... PLATFORM SCALE, that will weigh ... and pounds. Inquire at 233 South W...

WANTED.—A situation as ... keeper, by one who has kept books ... years, and can give good references ... this office.

WANTED.—A Safe, from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds, ... tion, name of manufacturer, kind of ..., it can be seen and lowest price. Address ... Box 674.

WANTED.—At the ... House, 228 Kinzie st., a few ... whom pleasant rooms and board will ... $4.00 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week ... board $1.00 per day.

WANTED.—To Rent, ... family, a comfortable house, ... rooms and two or three other rooms, ... furnished, or unfurnished. Would ... fifteen minutes' walk of the Tremont ... second floor would answer ... Address, stating No. and street, J. W. ...

WANTED.—A furnished cottage, by a good tenant, ... ferred. Would board owner for rent. Address S. G., Tribune Office.

WANTED to borrow, one or two years on real estate, from $1,300 to $1,500. Address Post Office ...

WANTED.—The name ... having a small capital (in ...) to engage in some established business ... ing, stating particulars, business, &c. ... Box 2009 ...

WANTED.—The name ... dress of some well educated and ... person in every township in Illinois, ... to whom a circular will be sent ... object worthy their attention ... and schoolteachers will do well to give this their attention ... cuniary inducements to a party ... richly rewarded ... ced. Address Box 3311, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A Partner, ... Hardware and Tin business ... ed in this city—with a cash capital of ... Post Office Box 1653.

WANTED.—Situation by a Lady, in Printing Office or Law ... late French and German, English, French ... copying done at low rates. Reference ... dress S. Y. Z. at this office.

WANTED.—A situation, by a man in a wholesale business ... ability and experience. Has large ... ances in the West would be of great ... employer. The best references will be given ... Box 2258 Chicago P. O.

WANTED.—A Lady to teach a few pupils at her own ... the residence of pupils, the German and ... guages. Business men can be taught a sufficient ... of the above languages for practical ... months. Apply at 121 Michigan st.

WANTED.—Active men ... vass this city and the whole ... States for the sale of an article ... profit, ready sale and exclusive ... ing ... guaranteed. Inclose a ... stamp ... Post Office Box 3853, Chicago.

WANTED.—SECOND HAND CARPETING, or other merchandise ... three sewing machines, $30,000 worth of ... goods for Iowa land at from $2 to $5 ... per acre ... high price ... Goods for Chicago lots, no money ... small lots, for land and cash, $10,000 ... chandise, at low rates. Improved farms ... goods. Merchandise sold on commission. T. C. ... No. 124 Randolph st.

WANTED—Employment ... American, English, Irish, Scotch, ... colored servants, with good city references ... Philadelphia Intelligence Office No. ... Monroe and Madison ... Office Box 1858. MRS. D. PLATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent in every town and county in the Northwest ... to the times. Send for a Circular, giving full ... enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. ... corner of State and Randolph streets ... P. O. Box 4233.

WANTED.—Two ... Agents—Agents wanted in every ... United States to sell J. Kohler's new ... for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing ... Secured by copyright. Agents ... For particulars inquire at ... Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block ... enclosing 3 cent postage stamp ...

WANTED—TO LEASE, FIVE OR TEN ACRES OF LAND. West Side of the city preferred ... Apply to J. L. LEE, 80 Clark st.

WANTED—To buy for cash, A Lot on Clark street, North of ... Inquire at 116 Randolph street. G. W. ...

WANTED.—A good Housekeeper ... ble for a first-class Boarding House ... South Division, north of Adams street ... hear of a good tenant by addressing ... Office Box 2, Chicago.

WANTED—A purchaser for a good piece of leasehold property, long lease yet to run, and now rented to ... at rates that yields a good per cent. investment. The property consists of ... dwellings on one of the best ... city. The property and location ... Hotel. Will be sold cheap for cash ... perty in a neighboring town. For particulars ... THOMAS CARBINE, at 166 Randolph st. ... stairs.

WANTED—A situation as book keeper, accountant or cashier, by ... years experience in a first class house in ... references given from last employers. ... Box 3682, Chicago.

WANTED! WANTED!!! WANTED!!! 500 Agents Wanted ... MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something ... THE FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ... Retails for 50 cents. PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of ... Retails for 25 cents. Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States ... counties, 60 cts; colored in States, 75 cts. Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 ... All of the above mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in cash or postage ... red stamp and get circular giving particulars. R. B. LANDON, ... 120 Lake street, (up stairs) ... Sole agents for H. Sinclair & Co. ... tail price, 25 cents. Mailed on receipt of ... Post Office Box 4252. R. B. LANDON.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man of active business habits ... sale grocery, transportation or commission ... general or out-door clerk ... whole of his time to the interest of his employer ... unexceptionable reference given. Salary ... acceptable as a permanent situation ... to S. T., Post Office Box 56, will meet with attention.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to Rent, from 1st of May next, a pleasant ... the South Division, with not less than ... modern improvements. Rent not to ... paying tenant by addressing Box 3866, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.—Employment, $32, not profit per ... Agents on the new patent IMPROVED MARKING PENCIL. Agents have realized ... two gross in one day. Over seventy ... Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents ... E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

MONEY WANTED.—Wanted at a low rate of interest, ... on improved, unincumbered city property ... times that amount. Address Box 513, ...

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A young Lawyer, of liberal education, ... rience in the practice of the Law, desires ... nection with some gentleman or firm of ... reputation and doing a good business ... some considerable city of the West ... would prefer to secure a desirable connection ... character and professional qualifications ... Address "A. B.," Tribune Office, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 89 ... street, successor to Fuller & Albaugh ... specially inform the public that he may ... at the old place, prepared to give full attention to every department of Dentistry, ... CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, ... of ARTIFICIAL TEETH ... work can be seen at his office.

Lost.

LOST.—A Chestnut colored ... about 7 years old, with saddle and bridle ... finder will be suitably rewarded by addressing ... Chicago P. O.

TAKEN UP on Sunday, ... inst., a red Heifer, between ... The owner can have her by proving ... property at the barn of 140 Madison ... bridge, by paying charges.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,	
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.	
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.	
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE	
Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862. NUMBER 212.

RATES OF ADVERTISING in the CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion ... .50

One Square, each subsequent day ...

One Square, two weeks ...

One Square, one month ...

One Square, three months ...

One Square, six months ...

One Square, one year ...

☞ Schedule of Prices for ... can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.

2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.

20.00 per Square for one year.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

☞ The rebels have evacuated both New Madrid and Island No. 10, and have fallen back nearer to Memphis. The Federal flag floats over the deserted battlements.

☞ The Senate came to a vote on the case of Mr. Powell, yesterday, and retained him in his seat by 28 to 11. Mr. Powell made a lengthy defense of his Unionism, and the debate was carried on by Garrett Davis, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Wilkinson, etc.

WESTERN STRATEGY.

As soon as the victory at Fort Donelson was declared, the friends of a dozen men rose up, each claiming for his principal the honor of being the inventor of the strategy by which the triumph was reached. The credit was ascribed respectively to the President, Mr. Stanton, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Buell and Gen. Halleck, and fierce was the contention as to whom it should be awarded.

We happen to know how it was done, and to settle the controversy we state, not upon hear-say, or conjecture, but upon the best of testimony, that Gen. Grant, then at Cairo, telegraphed to Gen. Halleck that he and Com. Foote could take, occupy and hold Fort Henry; and asked that they might be permitted to do it. This dispatch was followed or accompanied by one of like import from Commodore Foote, in which a like request for himself and Gen. Grant was urged. In the reply, which was not sent without deliberation, General Halleck gave his assent to the attack and authority for the preparation.

The plan of the joint projectors was carried out. Fort Henry surrendered to the gunboats before Grant's column, detained by worse than Potomac mud, could get into position. When Henry fell, the attack on Donelson was a matter of course.

These are the simple facts, and the hifalutin gentlemen who are not content without referring everything to Washington for its origin, will be compelled to believe them when the dispatches are published. We state what we KNOW.

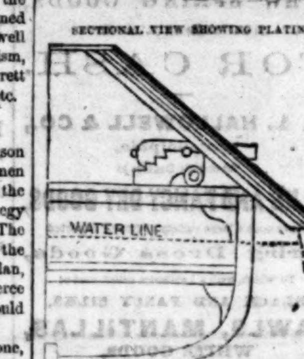
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan has made his reputation by celerity of movement and rapidity of combinations in the field. His campaign in Virginia, though short, was, added to his well known acquirements in the theory of his profession, the cause of his being called to the command at Washington. Whatever may be the contradictory opinions as to his ability to manage six hundred thousand men scattered along a line fifteen hundred miles in length, or as to his fitness to cope with the politicians and statesmen by whom he has been surrounded at the Capital, and by whom his usefulness has been impaired, there can be no question as to his courage before the enemy, nor as to his eminent qualification to direct a single column according to the plans and by the orders of his superiors in rank. His magnificent army, thoroughly prepared for war, overwhelming in numbers, rich in patriotism and courage, and anxious for an encounter with the enemy, is now in the field; and we shall soon know how fitly it is led. We believe that, with the aid of his Division Commanders and by the direction of the President and Mr. Stanton, the General may achieve a brilliant and enduring success which will be as honorable to his name as it is disastrous to the rebel cause. He can now, if he will, shake off the politicians who fastened upon him, rid himself of the weighty cares to which he was not equal, and with an eye only to what is in the line of duty before him, give the country what, since the 21st of July last, it has hoped and prayed for—a victory over the rebel hordes who have menaced the Capital of the Republic. When he sets out in pursuit, the hopes of the nation will go with him, and if he overtakes a victory, the entire people, forgetting the grave causes of dissatisfaction which have been accumulating since October last, and which, had they not been lightened by two or three victories which others planned and achieved, would, ere this, have broken out in clamors that nothing could have hushed, will repay by their gratitude and admiration all the genius and talent he may display. They know nothing of strategy, and do not greatly admire it; but they believe in fighting Generals. They can understand the plan upon which Commodore Foote acted and upon which General Grant practiced. The first shoved his gunboats within three hundred feet of the enemy's earth-works, and let fly with his heaviest artillery. Fort Donelson was, we believe, a stronger position than there is in rebel possession in Virginia, perhaps stronger than Manassas itself; but Gen. Grant moved our Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska boys within range, beat the enemy when he attempted to cut his way out, and then when he had him within his entrenchments, sent word to him, in reply to a proposition to treat, "*I propose to move immediately upon your works!*" There was a white flag hung out in five minutes after the reply was received. Deep mud, rain, snow, hail, three nights of little sleep, three days of labor and danger, raw troops, hard work and hard fare, opposed his success; but the men, who went there to fight, fought and conquered. The prisoners at Camp Douglas, and the presence of our army at Nashville and at Florence, Alabama, attest the magnitude of the victory. These two cases embody the strategy which pleases the people, and if we know them, they will honor any man who is master of it. They will, since the campaign in the West opened and since its first results have been attained, no longer accept mud, nor bad roads, nor imperfect information, as an excuse or justification for the policy of inaction; because they know, from the example of our Western boys led by Western Generals, that all these can be overcome. Our troops marched from Fort Henry to Donelson over roads that Virginia cannot match. Yet the boys went through with artillery and baggage; and never stopped to think they were doing that which in Virginia was pronounced impossible. The weather in which the attack was made was simply horrible—snow, rain, frost and wind conspired to do their worst; but the gallant fellows persevered and won. They suffered all the extremities of hunger, cold and excessive labor in the three days that the reduction required; but their General suffered with them, fought with them and conquered with them. The West has the glory of the memorable victory, and the strategy which achieved it is that which the people want. Now that the army of the Potomac is to move, let us hope that the example of the West is that which may be imitated.

☞ The firm of Jenks & Mitchell, at Bristol, near Philadelphia, commenced this week the fulfilment of a contract of fifty thousand Springfield rifles. The new machinery, modeled from the Government machinery at Springfield, cost the firm nearly $100,000. They charge the Government twenty dollars per musket, and make two hundred muskets per day.

THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC.

SECTIONAL VIEW SHOWING PLATING.



EXPLANATION.

1. Twelve inches yellow pine.
2. Four inches oak.
3. Four inches oak.
4. Four and a half inch iron plate.

The plates are eight inches wide.

THE STERN—SHOWING PROPELLER AND RUDDER.

THE MONITOR'S TURRET.

The accompanying plan of the iron-clad turret of the Monitor explains how the guns are situated, and shows how the racket wheel upon which the whole is turned.

We present above a sketch of how the rebel steamer Merrimac looks in the water, with accompanying sectional diagrams. As our readers are already aware, the Merrimac fell into rebel hands at Gosport Navy Yard. After the rebels took possession of the yard, she was raised, and converted into a man-of-war, for their own use. Her hull was cut down to within three feet of her water mark, and a bomb-proof house built on her gun-deck. She was also iron-plated, and her bow and stern steel-clad, with a projecting angle of iron for the purpose of piercing vessels. She has no masts, and there is nothing to be seen over her gun-deck, with the exception of her pilot house and smoke stack. Her bomb-proof is three inches thick, and is made of wrought iron. Her armament consists of four eleven-inch navy guns on each side, and two one hundred-pounder Armstrong guns at the bow and stern. Last November she made a trial trip from Norfolk, running down so close to Fortress Monroe as to be seen by the naked eye, but ventured no nearer. Although she was looked upon by the rebels as a very tough customer for a vessel or vessels not protected as she is, she remained inactive, anchored off Norfolk, until her present engagement.

Mr. A. B. Smith, pilot on board the U. S. frigate Cumberland, describes the appearance of the Merrimac on the morning of the engagement:

As she came plowing through the water right onward towards our port bow, she looked like a huge half submerged crocodile. Her sides seemed of solid iron, except where the guns pointed from the narrow ports, and rose slantingly from the water like the roof of a house or the arched back of a tortoise. Probably the extreme height of the apex from the water's edge, perpendicularly, was ten feet. At her prow I could see the iron ram projecting, straight forwards, somewhat above the water's edge, and apparently a mass of iron. Small boats were slung or fastened to her sides, and the rebel flag floated from one staff, while a pennant was fixed to another at the stern. There was a smoke-stack or pipe near her middle, and she was probably a propeller, no side-wheels or machinery being visible. She is probably covered with railroad iron.

The Hampton Roads Affair—Who is Responsible?

The partizans of the War and Navy Departments, at Washington, are getting up a brisk little fight as to the responsibility of the affair in Hampton Roads. On the one hand it is claimed that our Naval officers, long ago foreseeing that the Merrimac would be a dangerous customer, and being unable to urge a movement on the part of the army that should take Norfolk, had prepared the Monitor for this very emergency. On the other hand it is said that Gen. Wool has for months urged an attack on Norfolk, with a view to arrest the work on the Merrimac, and so far at least as he is concerned the army is not to blame. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes:

Gen. Wool has more than once predicted exactly what has come to pass, but many of our naval officers have been entirely skeptical on the subject. Even on Sunday, Commodore Wilkes was ready to prove that the news could not be true, because it was impossible that the Merrimac could prove a success! Lieut. Smith of the Congress, (who was killed) in his recent letters to friends here, has more than once expressed his fears that the Merrimac would destroy many of the Government ships in Hampton Roads. The allusions to the subject in his letters were so frequent as to convince his friends that he had a presentiment of his fate.

The Federal prisoners who have quite lately come through Norfolk have spoken unpleasantly of the work going on upon the Merrimac, and several accounts of her, written by foreigners traveling in Dixie, have excited uneasiness. It is idle to deny that some anxiety is felt by the Government to hear from New Orleans, where the rebels have the iron ram Manassas. After their success on Saturday, which would be telegraphed at once to New Orleans, it is thought by some that the braggart Hollins would try once again his last summer's exploit.

"Make an End of Slavery."

The New York *Evening Post* says Prince Napoleon, writing to an eminent person in this county, recently, on American affairs in which he takes great interest, concluded his letter with the expression: "*Mais finissez avec l'esclavage*"—make an end of slavery. He and other foreigners friendly to America, see very clearly that we can have no permanent peace while slavery exists on this continent.

Jesse D. Bright in Indiana.

Jesse D. Bright has arrived at Madison, Ind., and is now the guest of his brother, M. G. Bright. It is said that he has returned to Indiana to complete his arrangements for the coming campaign, in which he proposes to be an active participant.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks a prolonged debate on the Tax Bill, presented by the House Committee, may be anticipated, as many Senators and Representatives object to the duties levied on the publication of Bibles, school books, newspapers, etc., by the paper tax, with other features. It is jocosely termed the "Poor Man's Plaster," as it will draw from the pockets of those in moderate circumstances, while land, cotton, and other valuable sources of revenue to the rich, are free.

☞ Thurlow Weed, writing from Europe, takes back what he said six weeks ago about the Earl of Shaftsbury, whom he had charged with desiring to see the Union disruptured. He says:

"The Earl is inflexibly hostile to slavery, and while his sympathies are with the North, he would be better pleased to see our war one for open and avowed emancipation, provided that it were possible to connect with it some practical mode of disposing and providing for four millions of ransomed slaves."

☞ A subscription, as an honorable testimonial to the genius of Ericsson, is going about the city of New York. The *Post* says it is well; but a better testimonial would be the ordering of a dozen gunboats similar to the Monitor. They cost, we believe, less than three hundred thousand dollars apiece.

☞ On the 6th inst., Gen. Carter was still at Cumberland Ford, with the advance of the Federal forces destined for East Tennessee, and he was there recruiting two or three additional regiments of loyal refugees. About eight hundred came to his camp in a body the day previous.

☞ The Wisconsin Legislature, which has just repealed the personal liberty law of the State, has refused to call on Congress to repeal the Fugitive Slave law. All the Democrats, Union Democrats, and some few Republicans, voted against the resolution.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday notices the arrival, on Thursday, of a steamer with twenty-five bales of cotton, taken from the breastworks at Fort Donelson, also, a six-pounder, smooth bore cannon, which the rebels had spiked and left at the fort.

☞ The Finance Committee of the Wisconsin Senate have reported that direct tax of $60,000 will be a liberal sum to meet the expenses of the next year. The increase of railroad licences and the appropriation of the town library fund to the general fund, partially account for this marked diminution.

☞ Mr. Shepler, postmaster at Rochester, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, has been arrested for embezzling money letters from the mail, and is under bonds for trial before the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh.

☞ Lieut. Colonel John A. Hendricks, of the 22d Indiana regiment, was killed in the late battle between Curtis and Price. His remains will be brought home for interment.

☞ The rebel prisoners now confined at Terre Haute and Lafayette are ordered to Indianapolis, and will be placed in Camp Morton.

☞ All the Hudson River steamers, and everything at New York carrying steam, have been pressed into the Government service under charters of thirty to sixty days.

THE MANASSAS EVACUATION.

Additional Particulars of the Panic and Flight of the Rebels.

[Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, 12th.]

"The news of the occupation of the famed Manassas Junction reached the city at an early hour this morning, by an official telegram, which set at rest the idle rumors of a fight, retreat, etc. The intelligence which has been coming in ever since Saturday from contrabands and refugees, has all centered to the fact that the rebels were falling back from Centreville, with the intention of not only abandoning their works there, but at Manassas, a few miles in the rear. The evacuation of the batteries on the Lower Potomac, and the withdrawal from Leesburg, all tended to the confirmation of these stories, which were fully realized at a late hour last night, by the advance of our forces from Centreville, towards Manassas, which they entered early this morning. The forlorn hope of the rebels was seen straggling over the hills, but a short distance beyond the road to Strasburg, as our cavalry entered the deserted entrenchments. It was evident that no inconsiderable panic had seized the rebels, for their works seemed to have been as hastily abandoned as on the Lower Potomac. The rebel flag was flying at Fairfax Court House and Centreville, and was allowed to remain up, but with the glorious flag of the Union waving proudly over it in the clear light of this balmy morning.

"Some of the rebel pickets that were not quick enough to follow their panic-stricken companions were captured, and reached the city to-day, a most dejected, worn-out looking set. They were dressed in a white woolen uniform, made from negro-cloth, but the hardships of the service had rendered it of many colors. In other respects the soldiers seemed far inferior to ours, and displayed an ignorance and stupidity rarely seen in the human face. They were placed in confinement. On their march up Pennsylvania avenue they were the objects of great curiosity, hundreds rushing on the streets to get a sight at them."

A letter from Centerville in the *Press* says:

"Though it is evident that the rebels have been sending regiments away within the last week, the general evacuation did not commence until Saturday last, and continued until Sunday night. On Sunday, during the latter part of the movement, it seems that a fearful panic seized the rebels, they leaving in great haste, burning everything that they could not move away, besides destroying locomotives, and immense quantities of provisions, tents, ammunition, &c. Most of their cannon were removed, though a few inferior ones were spiked and left in the fortifications here, which were formidable, the rebels placing batteries over the hills, in the rear of Centerville, for a long distance, while others followed them in regular lines, so that, if our forces drove them out of one entrenchment, the rebels could easily fall back within another."

The Washington *Intelligencer* of Tuesday says:

"The enemy's escape from his batteries on the Potomac appears, from all the indications left behind him, in the shape of deserted guns, provisions, and ammunition, to have been effected under the influence of a pervading panic. In a word, it would seem from present appearances that the army which the people of the South expected to capture the city of Washington, and to carry the war into the loyal States, has confessed itself vanquished without waiting to accept the battle about to be offered it on its own chosen and strongly fortified ground."

The Washington *Star* of Tuesday evening says:

"Without knowing ought of the intended movements of our army, our impression is that the reconstruction of the Orange and Alexandria railroad is absolutely necessary, to enable it to advance any distance to speak of, beyond Manassas. The rebels have doubtless destroyed the road behind them in their retreat, so that it cannot be made available for our army's purposes, except with great labor and trouble—say at the rate of not more than three or four miles per diem.

"Nor is it known whether it is proposed to make the main advance upon Richmond upon the Manassas line. We regard that as being extremely doubtful, in view of the better natural facilities for transportation via York River.

"These are mere speculations of our own, however, founded on personal knowledge of the country.

"The general impression around us to-day is that a considerable portion of the flying rebel army of Manassas is now far on its way *to meet Burnside*. We do not share this belief, because very certain that the manner of their retreat involved the disorganization of their forces to a very considerable extent. Our fellow-citizens of the Federal metropolis know (from experience after the battle of Bull Run) how thoroughly a general retreat unfits volunteers for any efficient service for a considerable time after its occurrence. Our theory is that, from Manassas to Memphis, the whole country and the whole rebel army are suffering under a condition of universal panic and confusion, in which any aggressive movement whatever, on the part of the latter, is a matter of impossibility."

The Donelson Prisoners in the North—Home Supplies for them.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

On yesterday we received the following note, making a query of much interest to the friends of the captured prisoners at Fort Donelson:

HERNANDO, Miss., March 5, 1862.

Editor Appeal:—As is well known to the public, hundreds of citizens of North Mississippi, taken at Fort Donelson, are now confined in the enemy's prisons at Alton, Springfield, Chicago and Indianapolis. It is the wish of friends and relations of many of these men, to send them, as soon as possible, money, clothing, letters, &c., and if you know of means by which it can be done, you will perform an act of humanity by giving it the widest publicity just now, and if no such channel exists, so soon as it shall be opened let us know it through your columns. H. H. CHALMERS.

The only way in which this enterprise can be accomplished, we think, is through the instrumentality of our military authorities. If Mr. Chalmers will correspond with General Johnston or General Pillow, at Huntsville, Alabama, we feel safe in the assertion that they will make some arrangement by which all necessary articles, money, &c., can be conveyed to the prisoners under a flag of truce, by way of Nashville and Louisville. So soon as that arrangement is perfected, we will publish it to the country with pleasure.

☞ Col. Leonard F. Ross, of the 17th Illinois regiment, who has just been promoted to a Brigadiership, buried his wife in Fulton county this week. He returned from taking his son to the Somerville (Mass.) Insane Asylum only two or three weeks since, or just in time to be at Donelson.

☞ The County Treasurers of Wisconsin are still $92,847 in arrears to the State, as appears by a report to the Legislature.

OUR IRON CLAD NAVY.

Two New Vessels—The Gunboat Mystic and the Philadelphia Frigate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MYSTIC.

The new iron-clad gunboat Mystic, which is one of the three iron-clad vessels provided for by Congress some four months ago, is ordered to be fitted out for sea with all possible speed. She is at present at Greenpoint in process of completion, and will be ready to receive her armament in about two weeks. She was built in Mystic, Conn., and will be commanded by Capt. Alfred Taylor.

The length of this vessel is about two hundred feet over all, with a breadth of nearly thirty-eight, and twelve and a half feet depth of hold. She would draw eleven feet of water. Over the spar deck is a second deck inclosed by sides curving inward, and plated with half inch iron, so that the whole presents an appearance very much like that of Commodore Foote's craft. Excepting the upper deck, the vessel has the appearance of an ordinary gunboat. The prow is sharp and narrow, and can do service by running down wooden boats. Its shape, however, is similar to that of an ordinary vessel, instead of projecting below the water, as is the case with most other inventions of the kind.

The sheathing along her sides to the hull in a horizontal position parallel to the shear is three and a quarter inches thick, being two layers of iron attached. It is in the shape of bars, each twenty-four inches long and three or four inches wide. After being rolled, they are wrought in a zigzag form, so that they look very much like railroad bars. This form is called by machinists a "chair," as while one edge rests flat upon the side of the vessel, and is there screwed to it, the other edge bends upward, and forming two right angles, overlaps part of the bar next below it. The bars, which are put on lengthwise, are also connected by a curious system of grooves and tongues, somewhat similar to those in floor and ceiling boards. They are fastened to the vessel at intervals of fourteen inches, by screw bolts, and when in sailing trim her armaments will be four feet below her water line. The cutwater, or what is supposed to be the steam ram, is of solid iron, about six by three inches square.

The Mystic was originally intended for eighteen guns, and that number of port-holes were accordingly made; but the intention has been changed and only six guns will be carried. None of the port-holes, however, will be permanently closed, as the guns will be so mounted as to be easily movable, and can be fired from the most convenient port. Eleven inch columbiads and shell guns will be used.

Her cannon were made partly at the Albany Iron Works and partly at Stensselaer's works. Her machinery is similar to that on the iron battery Monitor, consisting of two horizontal condensing engines, and was built at the iron foundry of Mr. Dalamater, in West Thirteenth street.

THE FRIGATE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia frigate will be of 3,000 tons burden, will draw fifteen feet of water, will be 230 feet long, sixty feet beam, twenty-five feet hold; will have three decks, will carry several deck pivot guns, and sixteen additional guns of eleven-inch bore. She will, therefore, be not only the largest iron-clad vessel in course of construction, but one of the largest vessels in the American navy. The contractors and shipbuilders are straining every nerve to accomplish their labor at an early day. At present the vessel is in the hands of the joiners, who have laid the whole hull, keel and bulwarks, and are at work upon the decks and interior arrangements. She lies at the yard of Cramp & Son, sub-contractors, towering above all the surrounding buildings and reaching nearly the length of a block of the city front. The yard is literally alive with ship carpenters, and a steam mill has been erected close beside her to facilitate the sawing of timber and the hoisting of planks, &c., to the vessel.

Under no circumstances can a shot strike the hull of the new frigate direct. She is convex upon the whole exterior part, and the balls of an adversary will glance harmlessly from her oblique armor. The sides of the ship have an angle of thirty degrees from three feet above the load lines, and she will be armed with a sharp iron bowsprit, to strike or pierce preparatory to boarding or sinking. Her rudder will also be protected, and her upper decks will be placed under the slope of the curved and plated bulwarks, so that the crew can be sheltered as under an impregnable roof.

The iron plates, which are to constitute the armor of the vessel, are being daily turned out from the Bristol Forge Works on the Delaware river, and from one of the iron mills at Pittsburgh. A large quantity of them are now in this city. They are fifteen feet long, twenty-eight and a half inches wide and four and a half inches thick. They will be bolted to the vessel, but the bolts will not come through to the exterior surface of the plates.

The plates will be connected by tongues of iron fitting in grooves, the grooved plates alternating with the tongued plates. The whole weight of the iron casing will be seven hundred and fifty tons. The heaviest plate yet completed weighs six thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds, the lightest plate six thousand two hundred and forty-eight pounds. Upwards of two hundred plates will equip the whole vessel. One hundred men alone are working upon this iron armor, and one hundred and forty tons of coal a week are consumed at the forges. The plates encasing the bow will extend eight feet beyond the wooden hull. There will be no bolts, angles, projections or crevices upon the surface of the armor when joined to the hull.

The frigate will have two powerful engines and one large brass propeller wheel, four boilers and a "blower," or second smoke stack. She will travel at the rate of ten knots an hour, and will carry a crew of one hundred and fifty men. Her machinery is being constructed by Mr. C. E. Wood, Chief Engineer, and Henry Hoovey, Constructor at the Navy Yard. The plates were designed by J. P. Morris & Co., and the boiler makers and primary contractors are Merrick & Sons.

The Gunboat Expedition that did not Leave Cairo—Reports from New Madrid and Island No. 10.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

CAIRO, Wednesday evening, March 12th.

To-day was the day set apart by the journalists for the departure of the gun and mortar boat expedition against Island No. 10. To-day, also, Commodore Foote and his flotilla were in readiness. This afternoon the word was passed along among the correspondents, who are more numerous than ever at this point, that the fleet was expected to start every moment, and that all must be aboard. Captain Pennock, with his usual kindness, provided our passages, some taking the transports which have been designated to tow the mortar boats, a few going on the gunboats, and others on the coal and ammunition boats. After a patient waiting of some two or three hours, the word came that the Commodore had received orders not to sail until further instructions, and behold! the reportorial corps once more upon land and hunting the corridors of the far-famed St. Charles Hotel of Cairo. When we shall again be ordered on board, outsiders cannot determine. The postponement is understood to have been ordered for the purpose of enabling a certain land force to cooperate more thoroughly with the navy, and make Island No. 10, and all appertaining thereto a complete success, or "a sure thing." This may or may not be the reason. To-morrow will throw some light on the subject. The fleet is ready to sail at two hours' notice.

A messenger arrived this evening from New Madrid, having left there this morning at four o'clock. From him we obtain some interesting intelligence concerning the condition of things at that important point. On yesterday he was inside the rebel fort, which lies just above the town, on the river. Their force is now estimated at 11,000, all of whom are pretty well armed and in good fighting condition. Jeff. Thompson is there, but not in command. The commander's name my informant could not remember. He talked freely with the men, and says they are much dispirited; so much so, that it has given a great deal of uneasiness to their leaders. The leaders and the newspapers talk loudly and with the usual braggadocio, but the soldiers and the mass of the people are much discouraged at the prospects of the Southern Confederacy. At New Madrid they had heard of the evacuation of Manassas, and seemed to feel that their last hope was gone.

The messenger tells me that the rebel gunboats are still lying off the town, preventing the approach of General Pope's troops. Between the fort and Island No. 10 they have constant communication, and on yesterday five heavily laden boats came down from the island, and stopped at the wharf. No troops could be seen on board of them, and it was conjectured that their freight consisted of cannon, which they are bringing away from No. 10. My informant thinks they have no confidence at all in their defenses at No. 10, and that their only concern is how to save their sixty pieces of cannon, and bring off their troops before the gunboats come upon them. The occupation of Point Pleasant by about five thousand of General Pope's men, and the erection there of a formidable battery of guns, which will be strengthened in a day or two by some three or four 64-pounders, cuts off communication from below entirely. They may attempt to run the point, but they cannot do it without suffering terrible losses. The only escape left for their army is by land on the Kentucky shore, and that shore, just now, is almost impassable, the great Obion cypress swamp, which begins just at the head of Island No. 10 and sweeps down the river for a number of miles, is now under water. A few days longer and Bishop Polk's Columbus army will be bagged as completely as was the Fort Donelson army.

Gen. Pope still occupies the ridges in the rear of New Madrid, his army inconvenienced a great deal by the want of good water, but the boys are in good health and high spirits at the prospects before them.

The road from the railway terminus at Bird's Point to Pope's camp has been put in good order by Col. Bissell's Engineer Regiment. All the rails along the route for about eighteen miles were appropriated, and with the help of a little dirt, an excellent corduroy has been completed, upon which our heaviest transportation teams get along very comfortably.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MORE MASTERLY RETREATS.

The Rebels Evacuate New Madrid and Island No. 10.

GEN. JACKSON AT STRASBURG

The Merrimac Still Under Repairs.

CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

The Vote on Senator Powell's Case.

ALL QUIET AT FORT MONROE.

No Market Found at Nashville.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS DISAPPOINTED.

FROM CAIRO.

The Evacuation of New Madrid and Island No. 10 Confirmed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 14, 1862.

It is thought that Island No. 10 is evacuated. New Madrid was evacuated last night by the rebels. They left behind them guns, tents, baggage and ammunition. Gen. Pope took possession this morning. The firing was kept up till seven o'clock last night, and this morning there was not a rebel to be seen.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, ILL., March 14.—New Madrid is ours, and the stars and stripes now float over Jeff. Thompson's citadel. The rebels evacuated the town last night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores which they were unable to carry away. Some fighting took place yesterday, between their gunboats and our siege battery, in which we lost some twenty killed and wounded. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our twenty-four pounders, killing four or five of our men, but we lost no officers.

Col. Morgan's regiment, the 10th Illinois, suffered most. The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated. Col. John A. Logan has arrived here and will soon be in good health. The troops continue to arrive and depart, but their destination cannot now be made known.

The steamer G. W. Graham returned this afternoon from Nashville. Very few if any of the 125 St. Louis merchants who went on her to Nashville with goods to sell were satisfied with the result. Some of them sold their goods at a sacrifice so as to return on the same boat to St. Louis, while others unwillingly remained in order, if possible to effect sales at better prices. Specie and bills of the banks of loyal States are scarce, but nearly every shopkeeper is getting daily an amount of U. S. Treasury Notes, which they are already eager to secure. Anxious enquiries were made for cotton, turpentine, rosin, &c., for which specie would have been given willingly, but nothing of the kind could be had, except about 200 bales of cotton which a resident of Nashville shipped on his own account per steamer Madison. Southern bank bills, especially those of Tennessee, were abundant, but the people of Nashville are rapidly being convinced of the worthlessness of that paper. Some of them have ordered goods from Louisville, Cincinnati and probably other cities.

The Graham brought back a portion of the goods she took to Nashville. She left the La Crosse at Paducah, bound to Nashville with a similar cargo. The Adriatic, the first arrival at Nashville with goods from St. Louis, is due on her return and will probably bring back a portion of her cargo.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The following is a copy of the official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War:

After several days skirmishing and a number of attempts by the enemy's gunboats to dislodge Gen. Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his entrenchments at New Madrid, leaving his artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, mules, &c., and an immense quantity of military stores. Brigadier General Hamilton has occupied the place. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State. No rebel flag is now flying in Missouri.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Lincoln has just received a message from Brigadier General Stone, saying New Madrid is ours.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 14, 1862.

The previous report contains the Congressional Districts proposed for the Northern portion of the State.

The article on counties was particularly undefined, but still some of its obnoxious features are retained. It will occasion a great deal of ill feeling in various counties of the State, including Cook, which may be cut up by it. The article has been referred to a select committee.

The articles on bills of rights, boundaries and distribution of the government, were finally adopted.

The executive article was adopted. An attempt to change the time of holding the election from November, 1862, to November, 1864, failed by ayes 16, noes 38.

The committee on law reform reported against any such reform. An attempt to give the legislature power to abolish grand juries by a two-third vote, failed.

A homestead exemption section was reported, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The article on revenue was adopted after section 7 had been stricken out and section 4, from the article in the old Constitution, inserted. A section providing for taxing bank circulation was also added.

The article on education was then taken up, amended, and pending its adoption, the Convention adjourned.

The Cook county apportionment matter still hangs fire. It is rumored that Fuller will not yield.

Some of the members will no doubt refuse to sign the Constitution; how many, however, I cannot yet find out. It depends upon further action.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.—The following is one of the principal propositions for dividing the northern portion of the State into Congressional Districts:

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Vermillion, Champaign, Piatt, Logan, De Witt, McLean, Ford, Iroquois, and Livingston—120,331 population.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Woodford, Marshall, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau and Stark—116,068 population.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island and Henry—113,905 population.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Kankakee, Will, Grundy, Kendall, Kane and Dupage—111,919 population.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, Jo Daviess—117,274 population.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson—101,697 population, and excess from Cook county.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Cook county—145,000 population.

There is a great deal of excitement here over the county question, an article having been adopted that will set the whole State on rollers and allow the creation of no less than a dozen new counties and a transfer of as many county seats. The article on counties was finally referred to the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Walters, Wentworth, Allen of Williamson, Childs, Thompson and O'Melveny.

The article on revenue was taken up and a very bitter debate is in progress on the substitute offered by Mr. Anthony, which is section 5 of the article in the old Constitution.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Steamship Africa at New York.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The steamship Africa has arrived from Liverpool.

Prince Napoleon, in the Senate, demands that the French troops shall evacuate Rome.

VIENNA, March 1.—The journey of the Arch Duke Maximilian to Paris and London has been adjourned, the negotiations for his candidature for the throne of Mexico having encountered difficulties.

MADRID, March 1.—According to advices from Tangiers, the lieutenant of the Sumter had been released. The Federal ships are still watching the Sumter, which remains stationary at Gibraltar.

PARIS, March 2.—The discussion in the Chambers excited the greatest interest. Prince Napoleon had asked for the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope. Laguerroniere, the known confidant of the Emperor, spoke in favor of the temporal powers. The Ministry declared that it would explain the policy of the government on a future occasion.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. HALE of N. H., from the Naval Committee, reported back a resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make an equitable arrangement with contractors for steam machinery who have failed to perform the contracts, and to remit the penalties. Passed.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or a division without regard to seniority. It also gives the President power to dismiss any officer from the service, if he sees fit, without a court-martial.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio objected to the latter portion as giving the President too much power.

Mr. McDOUGALL of Cal. also objected. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to authorize the building of a steam iron-clad ram, and steam gun-boats; also, to complete the Stevens battery. The bill appropriated $1,000,000 for the ram, $13,000,000 for the gunboats, and $700,000 for the completion of Stevens' battery. The bill was referred.

Mr. HARRIS of New York introduced a bill to confiscate the property of rebels. Referred.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN of Iowa the bill to authorize the settlement of claims for certain lands sold by the United States in the State of Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

Several private bills were then passed.

The case of Mr. Powell was then taken up, and Mr. Powell then rose to speak in his own defense.

Mr. POWELL said that he hoped to treat the subject dispassionately and considerately. He thought his colleague (Davis) had been rather personal and ungracious. Courtesy might have led his colleague to notify him (Powell) that he (Davis) was going to make a complaint. The reasons for his (Powell's) expulsion, it appears, were drawn up in his colleague's hand writing, although they were presented by the Senator from Minnesota. He gave notice to his colleague that if duty ever called him to make any charges against him (Davis) he would notify him of the fact and do it in his own proper person.

His colleague had said that he (Powell) attended a treasonable meeting in the county of Owen, and that he (Powell) knew that Humphrey Marshall was organizing troops to attack Frankfort. The fact was, that he (Powell) had not been in the county of Owen since 1856, and he had no knowledge that Humphrey Marshall was doing what his colleague had charged. Indeed he had a letter from Marshall in which he denies any such thing. If he (Powell) was popular in the State of Kentucky, as his colleague had said, it was because he (Powell) had always acted with strict integrity. He denied that he had advocated neutrality with any intention to deceive the people. He simply meant to keep Kentucky in the position of a peace-maker. Mr. Powell then referred to the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Louisville, at which Mr. Davis was one of the committee on resolutions, and at which he advocated the Crittenden Compromise and the amendment to the Constitution, or else that those States who did not adopt the Compromise should form a separate confederation; and yet his colleague says that he has always been an unconditional Union man. He (Powell) was then in the Senate, urging honorable compromise as a means of securing peace to the country, but never hinting even a contingency which should separate the Union. Mr. Powell then referred to several other meetings in Kentucky where resolutions were passed, to show that the Union men of that State favored neutrality, and the Governor refused to raise troops for the war, and opposed coercion. Certainly there was nothing worse in this than his colleague had charged against him. Mr. P. then read several resolutions passed by the Kentucky Legislature in favor of neutrality and opposing coercion. From all these facts he contended that he (Powell) had faithfully followed the wishes of the people of Kentucky and of the Union party which his colleague eulogises, and yet now he is to be driven from the Senate by his colleague. Was there ever such injustice done to a public man? He (Powell) stood with and represented his beloved State as long as it adhered to neutrality, and when it changed its policy he acquiesced in it. There was a provisional government formed in Kentucky, but he remained true to the old Government and loyal to the Constitution, and he still intended to remain true notwithstanding this attack upon him by his colleague. He defied them to find one sentence in any speech that he (Powell) had ever made breathing anything like disloyalty to the Union. He had ever desired to preserve the Union. He might have erred in the means which he thought best for the preservation of the Union, but if so, he had erred honestly. But he (Davis) says that my purposes if not acts were disloyal. He (Powell) thought that nobody but Almighty God had the right to look into a man's heart to see his purposes, and man has not the power to search into the heart of a brother and condemn him for what he proposes to do. If the great Jehovah should decide to appoint a vicegerent on earth to look into the hearts and purposes of men, he (Powell) thought that he would select a more amiable man than his colleague, one who was not so hasty to judge, so quick to condemn and naturally so cross. He (Powell) thought it a strange doctrine that a man should be expelled from the Senate for mere abstract opinions. Mr. Powell then referred to his votes. In the war of 1812, with Great Britain, and in the war with Mexico, where are the persons who voted against the war measures? In our war with Mexico his colleague (Davis) and Mr. Foot and Mr. King were then in the House of Representatives, and they voted against the loan bill, thus showing that honorable gentleman could at times vote against war measures without incurring censure on the charge of disloyalty.

Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. Powell, and was followed by Messrs. WILKINSON, TRUMBULL and TEN EYCK.

The vote was then taken on expulsion, and the resolution was rejected by 11 against 28.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, of N. Y., the House took up the Senate Joint Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and the American people to Capt. Foote and the officers and men of his flotilla, for the gallantry exhibited by them in the recent naval victories. Mr. Sedgwick briefly urged the passage of the resolution, saying that Capt. Foote was employed in a dangerous service, and if he should fall his heirs could remember with grateful recollections the thanks voted him to-day.

The Resolution was unanimously passed.

The Senate Resolution tendering thanks to Capt. Worden was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pa. from the Special Committee, reported the Pacific railroad bill which was made the special order one week from Tuesday next.

The consideration of the Tax Bill was then resumed.

Mr. ELIOT of Mass. offered an amendment that the provision in the bill for the collection of the taxes by the Federal officers shall not apply to any State which shall, through its Governor, notify the President that such State will cause to be duly assessed and paid the duties and taxes proscribed by this act.

The general provisions of the bill were then considered, including the duties of officers, &c. Adjourned till Monday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The bill introduced by Senator Hale from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day, provides for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of an iron clad steam vessel of not less than 5,000 or 6,000 tons burthen, and of great speed and strength, to be used only as a ram; for which purpose $1,000,000 be appropriated. Also, $13,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad gunboats. $783,000 for the completion of Stevens's battery, and $500,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy Yard so as to roll and forge plates for the armored ships.

The relations between the United States and foreign nations are now, it is said, entirely free from any apprehension whatever of disturbance. The tone of all correspondents is conciliatory. It is considered that the British as well as the French Ministry is evidently gaining strength, owing to the discountenancing of sympathy with the secessionists.

The Senate confirmed Brigadier General McDowell as Major General of volunteers.

It is the freely expressed opinion of members of Congress, many of whom have opposed the completion of the Stevens battery, that the bill will pass. Mr. Stevens's plan is not only the original of mail-clad vessels, but his battery is superior to any application of the same principle in any other country.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Gen. Fremont is expected to arrive here to-day. Already a new German regiment is partially raised in New York to accompany him to East Tennessee and Georgia.

Two men attached to a Wisconsin regiment in Gen. Smith's division, were poisoned today by drinking water from a well that had been poisoned by the rebels. It is thought that neither will survive. Their names are sergeant Cutts, Co. E, and private Williams, Co. K. Cutts served through the Mexican war. All the men have been prohibited drinking from old wells, and new ones are being dug.

The Rebels still Falling Back—Fredericksburg Deserted—Rumors about Beauregard.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A special Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American* reports that Beauregard has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army, and that the evacuation of Manassas was at his suggestion. It is further said that he has arrived at Richmond.

Dispatches to the *Inquirer* state that the Hampton Legion left Fredericksburg on the 13th, bound South. The line of the Rappahannock has been deserted by the rebels, and balloon reconnoissances from Pohick Church show no enemy within 30 miles.

Telegraph Open to Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—The telegraph line is now open for business between here and Nashville, Clarksville and Gallatin, Tenn.

FROM WINCHESTER, VA.

Jackson's Retreat—He Approaches Strasburg—Ashby's Cavalry Guard the Rear.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 13.—No movements of importance have taken place to-day. Gen. Jackson was in person at Middleton this morning, five miles north of Strasburg. Ashby's cavalry still hang in the rear of Jackson's retreat.

The Merrimac Still Under Repairs.

FORTRESS MONROE, NOON, March 14.—All is quiet. The Merrimac is being repaired at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE—Evening—March 14.—Everything quiet here. Two rebel tugs were seen off Sewell's Point this morning, making a reconnoissance. There are no signs of the Merrimac.

English Confidence that American Troubles are Nearly Over.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A London letter of the 1st of March to the *Commercial* says: On the whole there is an obvious growth of the impression in England that the struggle will be terminated this spring. American securities have been consequently buoyant.

Massachusetts Votes to have Two Iron-clad Batteries.

BOSTON, March 14.—An order was unanimously adopted in the House, to-day, authorizing the construction of one or two iron-clad steamers, on the plan of the Ericsson steamer Monitor, for the protection of Massachusetts harbors.

Gov. Berry's Majority in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Returns are received from all but eighteen towns in the State. The following is the vote: Berry, 31,374; Stark, 27,489; Wheeler, 1,353. Berry's majority is not far from 2,000.

The Kankakee (Ill.) Robbers.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 14.—The two women, Anna Roche and Mary Beckers, arrested in Chicago for being connected with the robbery of the jewelry store of C. B. Townsend, at this place, and the three men, Thos. Jordon, Richard Jordon, and Richard Kief, arrested here, with some twenty-seven watches found in their possession, were bound over to-day to answer the charge of larceny at the next term of court; Mary Beckers in the sum of $500, and the rest in $200 each.

What is Thought of the Strategy—Valuable Opinions.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Wednesday.]

The evacuation of Manassas, must figure figure in history as a most remarkable military achievement—even if it is not made more memorable to us by the destruction of the gallant Burnside and his little army. A gentleman of thorough military education, and who has seen service in Europe, calls it, in a letter which lies before us, "an unheard of event in the whole history of warfare, that an army of two hundred thousand men should suffer an enemy of comparatively small numbers, encamped only thirty miles off, to slip through its fingers." The writer continues: "You should know that if this rebel force had been caught or destroyed, that was an end to your rebellion—because though your rebels might get more men, they could not replace the cannon and arms which they ought to have lost, and which they have now carried off with them."

This is the verdict of an impartial and competent observer. It should secure the promotion of the rebel General who had the tact to get away from our grasp, with all the cannon, the supplies, the immense resources gathered at Manassas to equip the largest and most important army of the rebels, and to lose which would have been a fatal blow to their hopes.

To fall upon and destroy the Confederate army at Manassas would certainly have made the war "short but severe." The escape which became known only yesterday prolongs the struggle perhaps for months. Manassas was admirable as an offensive position, but useless for defense, because its communications and rear were accessible, and because the army attacking it would be but thirty miles from its base of operations. In an enemy's country railroads are useless to us; and the problem now before us is to advance with a great army, not thirty, but probably sixty, perhaps a hundred miles from our base, to the point where the shrewd enemy may choose to wait for us.

Meantime, we think it right to say to our readers that the fear for Burnside's safety which is so oppressively felt here, equally weighs upon the minds of high officers in Washington. It is thought by many, that a large detachment of the army of Manassas may, if it pleases, fall upon Burnside and crush him before reinforcements can get to him. We have only to hope that the gallant hero of Roanoke will keep in the neighborhood of his gunboats, whose fire can save him.

But even if Burnside escapes destruction, the retreat from Manassas changes the character of the campaign very seriously. The war which should have been finished in the cool and healthy latitude of Virginia, will now roll southward where the heats and malaria of summer may do for our troops what the Russian winter did for Napoleon in 1812.

[From the Albany Journal, Wednesday.]

The country is in ecstacies over the strategy which compelled the rebels to evacuate Manassas. But Gen. McClellan has still another and greater triumph to achieve. He must prove to the country that he foresaw the result, prepared for it, will be able to take advantage of it. Compelling the enemy to fall back from their late stronghold is a great achievement; but the work will have been but half performed if they are not pursued closely, demoralized in their southern flight, prevented from securing a lodgment elsewhere, and so dispersed and badgered and hunted down that they cannot rally with any hope of success. Nothing but dashing, rapid, aggressive movements will now satisfy either the public demands or the requirements of the occasion. Nothing but the precipitation of an avalanche of Federal squadrons upon the Rebel Capital will secure us the substantial fruits of the *moral* victory of the possession of Manassas.

☞ The Illinois river is regularly open to navigation from Peoria to St. Louis. Several steamboat loads have already passed up or down.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A furnished room without board—South Side. References given. Address, stating location and price, to "SOUTH WATER STREET," Tribune Office.

WANTED.—A Genteel Residence wanted in the South Division, worth from $5,000 to $6,000. Brick or wood. ALSO—Another worth from $8,000 to $9,000. That must be brick. Wabash avenue preferred. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 92 Lake street.

WANTED—A furnished room, by a single gentleman. Must be in the South Division, and within a few blocks of the Court House. Address, stating terms, "ROBERT," Tribune Office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, good Lands (improved or unimproved) at reasonable prices, for any kind of Merchandise, suitable for a Country Store that does a wholesale and retail business. If goods desirable will pay part cash. Address "B. & T." care of Post Office Box 739, Chicago, stating kind of goods, where to be seen, amount, &c. Can use any kind of Agricultural Implements.

WANTED—To exchange for half cash, balance in city property, $10,000 worth of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Crockery and Hardware. The goods are very desirable, only bought about a year ago, and purchased for cash when goods were cheap, expressly for a first class country store. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.

WANTED.—The advertiser would like an engagement with a Produce Commission House. Has had much experience in the grain trade in the country, and could influence some consignments. Is thoroughly qualified to take charge of any accounts. Can give unexceptionable city references. Address JOHN PARSONS, at the Massasoit House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A valuable Stock and Grain Farm, on Rock River, one hundred miles west of Chicago, near a large and flourishing city, will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 40 Clark street.

TO REAL ESTATE BUYERS. Ten acres of Land, south of the City Limits, suitable for a Garden or Subdivision, for sale at a bargain for cash. JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 40 Clark street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, on Hinsdale street, North Side. Title clear and perfect. JAMES BOYD, No. 40 Clark street.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 232 and 233 S. Clark street, only a few moments' walk from the Post Office or Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A good business man with a large acquaintance, and now engaged in the Produce Commission business, wishes a partner with some money. Best of references given and required. Address "PRODUCE," through Tribune Office, stating where an interview may be had.

NEAT AND CHEAP RESIDENCES WANTED.

I have constant applications for Dwellings ranging in price from $2,000 to $3,000, situated on the North or West Side of the river. Parties desirous of selling would do well to call at my office and leave descriptions. I have also several parties who desire to purchase well located residence lots. THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall Real Estate Life and Fire Insurance Office.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! FOR SALE—500 cords good dry BEACH AND MAPLE, at our Yards, Cor. North Water street and South end of ... street bridge. FORTUNE & CARTER.

FARM WANTED.—To hire or ... or on shares with the privilege of buying, 160 or 320 acres, on good terms ... within ... railroad station ... cultivation ... address "FARMER," ... Chicago.

New Advertisements.

LOST—On Wednesday, 12th inst., a Spotted Black and White Slut six months old. Any person who will return her to 29 Price Place, West Side, or give information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

FOR SALE.—One second-hand Safe, 2,000 pounds, Wilder's Patent; one second hand Safe, 800 pounds, Wilder's Patent; one second-hand Corn Sheller, (Peoria make); one second-hand Bolting Mill; one Portable Mill, 30 inch Burr Stone—all in perfect order. Inquire at MARSH'S CALORIC CHAIR DRYER, near Rush street bridge.

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 STATE STREET.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, South Side, north of Ringold Place, and east of State street; or West Side, west of Carpenter and between Lake and Adams, and east of Wood streets. Houses must have all modern improvements, not less than ten rooms. Brick or Stone buildings preferred.

Price not to exceed $7,000 each.

One-half or two-thirds cash, balance short time. Lots from 40 to 80 feet front, and good depth, or 30 to 100 feet and good depth. Choice unimproved property would be purchased at a low figure. Address "W," Post Office Box 3083.

TO LEASE—For 5 or 10 years, some of the finest property on the West Side, in the neighborhood of the "Third Presbyterian Church." None but those who will put up respectable houses need apply. Terms very moderate. Apply to SAM'L GEHR, 92 Lake street, Real Estate Broker.

NORTH WELLS STREET.—A few Lots for sale on this street, near Oak street, VERY LOW. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 92 Lake street.

STEP-LADDERS	SKIRT-BOARDS,
CLOTHES-HORSES	CUTTING-BOARDS,
WASH-BENCHES,	BOSOM-BOARDS,
IRONING-TABLES	BREAD-BOARDS,
BUTLERS'-TRAYS	MEAT-BOARDS,
&c., &c.,	&c.

Wholesale and Retail, by E. K. W. BLAKE, 152 Washington-st. The ONLY Agent in Cook County for CRAM'S PATENT FOLDING FURNITURE.

DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned, composing the late firm of McLaughlin & Bengley, have this day dissolved Co-Partnership by mutual consent. Alexander Bengley is authorized to receive all dues and settle all claims against the late firm. PETER A. McLAUGHLIN, ALEX. BENGLEY.

Chicago, March 13th, 1862.

The undersigned gives notice to his friends and the patrons of the late firm of McLaughlin & Bengley, that he will continue the Grocery Business at the Old Stand, corner of Rush and Michigan, and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Family Groceries at very low prices. ALEX. BENGLEY.

FOR SALE—A desirable forty acre Farm, located one mile from Darlington, La Fayette County, Wisconsin. Darlington is on the Mineral Point Railroad, which connects at Warren, Ill., with the Illinois Central. The village is the County Seat of La Fayette County, contains a population of about one thousand, and is bound in a few years to have a population of three or four thousand. The Farm is well fenced, divided into one twenty and two ten acre lots. On the farm is a good one-and-a-half story frame house and good frame barn, with cellar under same. Young Orchard of about one hundred and fifty trees in bearing, and a fine Spring. Price fourteen hundred dollars. Apply to WM. H. ALLYN, Darlington, Wis.

JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker. NO. 40 CLARK STREET. Buys all Uncurrent Money, Premium Funds and Specie, at better rates than the published "Bank Note Quotations." Prompt attention given to Collections, and all business entrusted to him.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of H. & G. N. WILLETS, for the purpose of conducting a

CARRIAGE BUSINESS,

At the old stand of H. Willets, corner of State and Twelfth street. H. WILLETS. G. N. WILLETS.

We would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to our assortment of ready made work, consisting of Open and Top Buggies, Business Wagons and Light Carriages. Also, to our large stock of Seasoned Material, and to our facilities for filling all orders in our line at short notice, and in the best manner.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Please call and examine our stock and prices. N. B.—Second-Hand Buggies taken in exchange. Three Second Hand Buggies for sale at our Factory, corner of State and Twelfth streets. H. & G. N. WILLETS.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR SOAPS. German Chemical, New York Chemical, Austrian Chemical. Sold by all wholesale and retail Grocers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Election, Monday, March 17th, 1862—from 1 to 8 P. M.

OPPOSITION TICKET:

For President—T. B. CARTER.

For Vice Presidents—A. G. ... T. M. AVERY.

For Secretary—R. M. GUILFORD.

For Recording Secretary—J. M. CHAPMAN.

For Treasurer—E. B. ...

For Managers—J. W. DEAN, H. C. CURTIS, J. C. FARGO, —— YOUNG, W. H. SEELEY.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Election on Monday, March 17th, from 1 to 8 P. M.

REGULAR TICKET:

For President—J. H. HOLLISTER, M. D.

For Vice Presidents—B. D. PENFIELD, W. H. ..., W. H. WHITEHEAD.

For Corresponding Secretary—E. W. BLATCHFORD.

For Recording Secretary—J. M. CHAPMAN.

For Treasurer—WILLIAM AITCHISON, JR.

For Managers—J. T. GRIFFIN, F. L. UNDERWOOD, HENRY MARTIN, C. W. NEWTON, E. W. HAWLEY.

MUNSON'S COPPER TUBULAR LIGHTNING ROD, WITH SPIRAL FLANGES.

This Rod, patented in 1856, has been steadily growing in favor with dealers and house owners, until now it stands without a rival. Its power of conduction is equal to a solid iron rod thirty inches in circumference. It is continuous, does not rust, and will endure as long as the building upon which it may be erected. It is cheap, easily put up, and is an ornament to any edifice. No man who examines it will ever buy any other kind. Send for Circular.

N. B.—Infringements will be vigorously prosecuted. LOCKE & MUNSON, Manufacturers, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

FOR PURIFYING the BLOOD

There is nothing better than Gale Brothers' Compound Fluid EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Prepared and sold by Gale Brothers, Pharmaceutists, 202 Randolph street.

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This vigorous and original story has met with the most extraordinary success. SIX EDITIONS are already sold within four weeks after publication.

[From the Boston Daily Traveler.]

This novel is beyond dispute the best of Major Winthrop's stories.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

John Brent is a tale of adventure on the Western Prairies, in which the reader is carried rapidly from California to Chicago, and afterwards from New York to London. The characters are few and the incidents few, but the plot has a breathless interest, and the events are thrilling without being improbable. One chapter called the Gallop of three, is a masterly bit of description, full of the fresh life of the great Western Plains, and yet as poetic and grand as any romance of chivalry.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Bulletin.]

All who read the book will be delighted with its novel adventures, its well-drawn characters, its vivid descriptions of Western life and scenery, and the fine, chivalrous, manly tone that pervades it.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

There is not a single page in John Brent which is not absorbingly interesting.

II.

CECIL DREEME;

BY THEODORE WINTHROP,

Late Major in the United States Army, and author of "March of the N. Y. 7th Regiment," and "Washington as a Camp," in the Atlantic Monthly.

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR,

BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

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It has met with the most rapid and brilliant success. It has reached a TENTH EDITION already.

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There is a singular fascination about this book not often felt in reading any novel, and least of all one of American origin. There is something about it, to remind one of the best of Hawthorne's stories, though unlike these, it is a story of real, not ideal life.—Boston Courier.

It reminds us of the best productions of Honore De Balzac, with the difference that while it shows the rich fancy and close observation of these fictions, it has a purity which they too often want, and the high poetic elevation which the French writer could not reach, though he aspired to it.—Philadelphia Press.

These two great novels are for sale by

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THE GOOD SAMARITAN will cure diseases of long standing which have heretofore been considered incurable, and all new cases with certain success without the use of Mineral Poisons.

Danger! Danger!! Danger!!!

I will cure CONSUMPTION and all Diseases that lead to it, Hectic Cough, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Scrofula, and all female diseases, ... impurities of the blood eradicated, giving strength and vigor. Thirty years experience, together with Dr. J. S. ... physicians in the world ... home of my services ... for consultation ... Chicago ...

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Lloyd's Great Military Map and Gazetteer OF THE FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES,

Is compiled from the very latest OFFICIAL SURVEYS and shows every place of interest in the South.

Every Movement of the Armies can be plainly seen on it.

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COAL! COAL!!—We have on hand about 500 tons of the best quality LEHIGH FOUNDRY COAL. Also, about 200 tons LARGE EGG LEHIGH. Also, about 300 tons BLOSSBURG—all for sale at the Lowest Market Price. PIRCE, MORRIS & CRAWFORD. Offices and Yards 144 North Water, West Adams and Canal, and East end of Van Buren street bridge.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be

Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE?

But can I afford to do without one?

THE PEACE-MAKER

Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while its CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with

ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over the fire, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.

VAN SHAACK, 47—State Street—47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

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Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for, ten, twenty or fifty years hence.

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1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.

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STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Screw Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ... Rates of passage as low as by any other line ...

BANK OF MONTREAL. ... Chicago, February ... I am authorized ... to draw on ... ON SHORT OR LONG TIME, ...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

A PROBABILITY.

Of the fact that the rebel entrenchments at Centreville were armed with quaker guns, we take it there is no dispute. It is suggestive of the probability that the work of evacuation has been going on for some time, and that the guns which these painted logs of wood replaced, have been moved to some new stronghold in which the retreating rebels will be able to make as stout a resistance as at Manassas. As yet the public knows nothing of their intentions, nor where they propose to make a stand; but there is no trusting in indications if our advancing columns do not find that preparations for their reception have been going on for months, and that they have still another Manassas to overcome.

APPORTIONMENT CHEATING—MARSHALL COUNTY.

A specimen of partisan cheating in the apportionment scheme is found in the case of Marshall county. Peoria county has 36,610 inhabitants, and is given two representatives, which is right. The ratio requires 34,000. Marshall, which corners on Peoria, contains 13,437, and is hitched to Peoria to elect one representative between them. The object in view is to swamp Marshall, which is a Republican county. The pretext for this dishonest trick is, that Marshall has not quite enough population to entitle her to a separate Representative. But this reason is rendered nugatory by the act of the Egyptians in giving half a dozen pro-slavery counties separate Representatives, each of which contains *fewer inhabitants than Marshall*. For example, Williamson has but 12,205; White, but 12,403; Jefferson but 12,965; Monroe but 12,832; Marion but 12,723; Christian but 10,493, and half a dozen others have but a few hundred more population. Now, if those Egyptian counties are entitled each to a representative, why should not Marshall have one? It is one of the best and most flourishing counties in the State. Why is it so shamefully treated? Simply because its people are not secesh sympathizers. They do not worship slavery. They prefer freedom. For this they are to be reduced to vassalage to the slaveocracy of Peoria, as a punishment for their political heresy. And this outrage is committed by a body that calls itself a "sovereign Convention" to frame an organic law for the great State of Illinois—a body that ought to be elevated high above dirty, groveling, partisan tricks. Marshall county, if we are not misinformed, will assert her rights, and give the Egyptian Constitution a kick that will leave a dent on it. She can put up a cool thousand majority against being deprived of her rights and trodden under foot by Peoria. See if she don't.

WHY COLUMBUS ESCAPED.

Now that all injuries are repaired and defects remedied, we may safely state why the rebels were permitted to escape from Columbus. The evacuation took place after the fight at Fort Donelson. Our army lying on the Cumberland and Tennessee was needed for operations in that quarter; and, had the intention originally been to march the men from that fort across the country to Columbus, the high water in all the intervening streams would have prevented their movement. The mortar-boats at Cairo were not completed, and the gunboats, pierced through and through by the shots from the water-battery in the Donelson fight, were not repaired.

A land force sent against the enemy's works, without the aid of the flotilla might or might not have succeeded. If a victory had been won, the loss of life would have been fearful—too great for the prize that was held out. If we lost, the consequence would have been hard to repair. The enemy were full 20,000 strong, in a position that nature and art had made very strong; they had at their service not only as many steamers as they needed, but steamers iron-clad and little inferior to those under Commodore Foote. Of the latter, several were taking on ammunition at Memphis, just before the evacuation was resolved upon, preparing to participate in the fray. Our mortar boats alone would have been powerless; indeed would have been captured as soon as the enemy pleased to take them. The attacking force, to narrow all the reasons into one, must, to have insured success, consisted not only of a column on land, but of the mortar-boats defended by the gun-boats; and of the three elements, all were, as we have explained, lacking. The folly of a premature attack, or an attack with anything less than the three agencies that we have referred to, is shown by an examination of the ground, now that the place is ours. The water batteries are of the most formidable character; the works on the heights were prodigously heavy and strong; and the outworks were planned and executed with great skill and care—facts that General Halleck and Commodore Foote well knew and upon which they wisely acted. Had not the fight at Donelson taken place, or had the gunboats not suffered as they did in the fight, Columbus would assuredly have been captured, and all the stores and all the garrison with it. The choice in point of attack was presented, and the consequences which ensued, though memorable and glorious, were Columbus's protection.

The Ohio U. S. Senatorship.

There have been twenty-seven ballots in caucus, at Columbus, Ohio, for U. S. Senator, and it is pretty well established that if Mr. Wade is not successful no one can be this winter. The last (27th) ballot, in the caucus last Wednesday evening, stood:—Whole number, 97; necessary to a majority, 49; Ben. F. Wade, 44; Columbus Delano, 35; Wm. S. Groesbeck, 9; Peter Odlin, 5; Thomas Ewing, 1; Robert C. Schenck, 1; blank, 2. Wade's vote has been as high as 46, within three of a majority, while 35 is the highest point reached by Delano. Mr. Groesbeck, who is a Union Democratic member of the State Senate, has been looked upon as the probable ultimate choice of the anti-Wade members, and with this view he has influenced the most of his fellow Democrats (elected on Union tickets) to enter the caucus, and has committed them to abide by the result, some of whom support Mr. Wade, and were it not that the Cleveland delegation, with other Republicans, opposed the present Senator, his re-election would be early and easily accomplished. The caucus stands adjourned for one week, till next Wednesday evening, when lines will be drawn more tightly and a nomination made if possible. The anti-Wade men in the House succeeded on Wednesday in passing a resolution, 46 to 44, postponing the Senatorial election to the "next session," and as a resolution was voted down to adjourn to next winter, the action is construed to mean that the election shall be put over until 1864, when a new Legislature will have been chosen. It is not probable, however, that the Senate will agree to this resolution. Meanwhile the apportionment of the State for Congressional and Legislative districts hangs fire, waiting for some results on Senator, and the regular appropriation bills are not completed. Several days ago Secretary Stanton sent a private dispatch to Columbus, declaring himself responsible for the Danville and Knoxville railroad amendments charged against Wade.

Secessionists at St. Joseph, Mo.

Gen. Ben Loan, of the Missouri State Militia, in command at St. Joseph, is stirring up the rebels by a very thorough application of Gen. Halleck's order that they be put under bonds or ordered to quit the State. He has some half dozen "highly respectable" gentlemen in jail, a half dozen others have been ordered to emigrate, others have filed bonds ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, and to complete the list, he had served notices upon thirty individuals, giving them ten days to consider which of the three alternatives they will take. Among those ordered to leave the State are Isaac N. Shambough, member of the Legislature a year ago, among whose personal papers were found documents that will be of interest to the future historian who shall write up the secession of Missouri. The St. Joseph *Herald*—a new Union paper—says the proceedings of Gen. Loan have thrown the "secesh" into great confusion, and those who had not been sent to jail were caucusing among themselves whether it would not be better for them to do so, as martyrs, than to make confessions of their guilt by giving bonds. The half dozen already in jail were living like nabobs, supplied with all the delicacies by their friends outside. Major Wm. N. Albin is the Provost Marshal of St. Joseph, and his guards arrest all who appear on the street without leave, after ten o'clock at night. Bar-rooms are imperatively closed day and night.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

One would suppose, from the tone of a few of the Eastern journals, when reference is made to the matter, that the project of opening a water route for military purposes between Chicago and the Mississippi by way of the present Illinois and Michigan Canal, is a new scheme, devised by cunning land speculators in the West, and now urged upon the Government in the hope that the pressure of instant necessity will compel its adoption. Hence the prejudice which we see cropping out in journals to which we refer—the prejudice natural enough when directed against projected improvements which have not been subjected to the test of rigid examination, but unworthy of the men who entertain it in the case in hand, because the project is as old as the State Government of Illinois, and has been for more than a quarter of a century the subject of rigid inquiry and examination by the leading minds of the West. And no man of capacity and engineering skill, who has ever made it his study, has failed to be convinced that, as a merely military measure, without reference to its commercial, agricultural and industrial influences, it is of more importance to the country than anything of a like character involving the expenditure of so small an amount of money. A writer in the *Missouri Republican* has been at some pains to collect the early testimony in favor of the Canal, and we herewith transfer the greater part of his article to our columns for the purpose of allaying the suspicions of the East in relation to this important matter:

Gov. Edwards, in one of his communications to the Legislature of Illinois, says:

"In 1816, a tract of land bounded on Lake Michigan, including Chicago, and extending to the Illinois river, was obtained from the Indians, for the purpose of opening a canal communication between the lake and the river. Having been one of the Commissioners who treated for this land, I personally know that the Indians were induced to believe that the opening of the canal would be very advantageous to them, and that under authorized expectations that this would be done, they ceded the land for a trifle. Good faith therefore towards these Indians, as well as the concurring interest of the State, and of the Union, seem to require that the execution of this truly national object should not be unnecessarily delayed; and nothing is more reasonable than that the expense should be defrayed out of the very proceeds of the property which was so ceded for the express purpose of having it done."

In 1817 Major Long made a report on the subject of a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river, which was printed by order of Congress. [See vol. 2, No. 17, of the Reports of the Session of Congress.] He says: "A canal, uniting the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, may be considered first in importance of any in this quarter of the country, and at the same time the construction would be attended with very little expense compared with the magnitude of the object."

It will be seen from the same document that another favorable report was made by Richard Graham and Chief Justice Phillips, of the State of Illinois. Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, recommended, in 1819, in a report to Congress, the attention of the Government to this point as being important in a military point of view. [See vol., Pub. Doc., 2d Session, 15th Congress.]

In 1825 a committee of Congress reported in its favor, and among other reasons urged "that in a political point of view, its importance will be found not less imposing than in either of those in which it has already been viewed. In uniting and drawing together the interests of the remote extremities of the eastern, the southern, and the western sections of our Union, no work of the same magnitude, it is believed, can be more effectual. The geographical position of Illinois and Missouri—the two States particularly interested in it—is such, that, they will, under the advantages of this communication, have a common and almost an equal interst in preserving their connection with the North and the South. Their trade will ultimately flow through the Lakes and the Mississippi, and the advantages of a choice of market will be so important to them that they must be ever unwilling to surrender it. By a reference to a map of our country, it will be seen that these States will have it in their power at all times, in the event, should it unfortunately ever occur, of any internal commotion, to command the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. From our commanding position, therefore, as well as from their capacity to sustain a dense, and it must mainly be a free population, they will always hold the balance of power in deciding every effort that may be made to separate the West from either or both of the great geographical divisions of the Union; and, if from no other cause, their interest will direct their exertion of that power in favor of the Union.

Gov. Edwards, in a letter in 1825, to Mr. Clay, thus alludes to the canal:

"Connecting the waters of Lake Erie and the Wabash, is also a desirable object in a part of the State of Indiana. Ohio is executing a similar project. Now do I venture too far in suggesting that it might be very judicious in the President, without descending to any particular case, to introduce in his message to Congress, some sentiment favorable to the connection of our great lakes with the Atlantic and Western waters? This might probably satisfy the friends of these different projects. I know it would contribute greatly to the support of the Administration."

In an address of Mr. Cook to the people of the State of Illinois, dated October 28th, 1825, he says:

"But this is a work in which the nation is interested, and which the General Government should, therefore, aid in executing. As a ligament to bind the Union together, no work of the same magnitude can be more useful. Occupying, as Illinois and Missouri do, a central position in the great semi-circle of States on the North and West, and commanding, as they do, the commerce of the three great rivers of the West, the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, they may well be called the Keystones of the widely projected arch.

From New York to Louisiana, following the curve of that portion of the Union, in the event of any political commotion or attempt at separation, the influence of the States would, ere long, be sensibly felt, and would even decide the contest. And their interest will be so happily balanced, by their desire for a free outlet through both the Mississippi and the lakes, that so long as commercial advantages continue to influence the policy of States, they must and will decide against disunion. The friends of the Union, therefore, have a strong interest in this communication."

Railroad Legislation in Iowa.

A bill has passed the Iowa Legislature which provides that railroads in the State shall have within the State their principal officers for the transaction of business, where also all the meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held; the Stock Books kept for the investigation of all stockholders; that a majority of the Directors shall reside in the State, also the President, Vice-President and Secretary; that the Directors shall not have the power to mortgage or encumber the said roads without the consent of the stockholders owning or representing a majority of the stocks; that each road shall annually make a certified statement of the condition of its affairs to the Auditor of State, which statement shall set forth the capital stock, number of shares issued, debts of all kinds, the entire cost of road and equipment. Failure to comply incurs a heavy penalty—$50 per day for each day neglected. It also prescribes that in September of each year each road shall fix its rates of toll and post the same at the stations. The roads are required to be fenced in a substantial manner, safe crossings are to be provided, and all stock killed or injured on the track while the road remains unfenced to be paid for by the company, unless it be shown that the accident be unavoidable. The companies may be sued in each county through which the road passes, and shall pay taxes the same as any other property.

Expatriation of Rebel Kentuckians.

The Legislature of Kentucky delayed its final adjournment to get some report from the Governor on the expatriation law that had been passed and sent to him, and finding he could not kill it by "pocketing," Governor Magoffin returned the bill to the Senate, on Tuesday, with a veto message, long, sophistical, and highly spread with demagoguery. The Senate listened with patience to the novel rendering of the constitution contained therein, and the startling deductions drawn therefrom, and then, in the quietest manner possible, passed the bill over the executive head by a vote of twenty to five. It was then sent into the House of Representatives, and passed by a vote of 55 yeas to 26 nays. So the bill is now a law, and tolerably tight papers for disloyal Kentuckians everywhere. The Legislature immediately adjourned until the second Wednesday of November, by which time it is hoped they will be called upon to elect a successor to Mr. Powell, in the United States Senate.

Our Forces at Cheat Mountain.

It is a long time since we have heard anything from the winter camps at Cheat Mountain, Va., where Gen. Milroy is in command. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the troops are not doing much besides looking over into the secesh camp on the summit of Allegheny, a distance of about twenty miles. After the return of Capt. Latham's expedition to Pendleton county, another expedition, under command of one of Gen. Milroy's staff, numbering about 300 men, started out into Webster and Pocahontas counties, for the purpose of clearing out the secesh in those counties, who have been committing depredations. As in other sections of Western Virginia, there are many families in the vicinity of Huttonsville and Beverly, and the counties around, who have been left to shift for themselves by secesh husbands and sons, and are suffering for the want of the necessaries of life. Gen. Milroy has supplied the immediate wants of the most needy, and continues to do so.

Commerce of the United States.

The annual statement of the commerce of the United States to June 30th, 1861, has been made up at Washington, and the facts presented are interesting, though necessarily incomplete from a failure to receive returns from some of the Southern ports before the blockade. The figures show that the total imports to June 30, 1861, were:

Of dutiable goods		$218,179,566
Of free goods besides specie		69,831,276
Of specie and bullion		46,339,611
Total imports for the year		$334,350,453

The exports in the same period were:

Domestic produce other than specie		$204,166,299
Foreign produce and merchandise		14,548,075
Domes. specie and bullion	$23,799,870	
For. specie and bullion	5,991,210	—29,791,080
Total exports for the year		$248,505,454

This shows a falling off in the imports from the previous year, exclusive of specie, of $65,602,964, and a decrease in the exports, exclusive of specie, of $114,861,683. The imports and exports compare with other years as follows:

	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
1845	$117,254,564	$114,646,606
1846	121,691,797	113,488,516
1847	146,545,638	158,648,622
1848	154,998,928	154,032,131
1849	147,857,439	145,755,820
1850	178,138,318	151,898,720
1851	216,224,932	218,388,011
1852	212,945,442	209,642,325
1853	267,978,647	230,452,250
1854	304,562,381	278,241,064
1855	261,468,520	275,156,846
1856	314,639,942	326,964,908
1857	360,890,141	362,960,682
1858	282,613,150	324,644,421
1859	338,768,130	356,789,462
1860	362,163,941	400,122,296
1861	334,350,453	248,505,454

The imports of specie during the year were nearly double the total for any former year in the history of the country. The largest previous total was that which occurred in 1847 when the Irish famine called for large purchases of breadstuffs, much of which was paid for in gold. The average annual import of specie for the sixteen previous years will not exceed eight million dollars, which was the amount imported in the year ending June 30, 1860. The export of specie ($29,791,080,) was less than in any previous year since 1853, and forty millions less than the exportation during the financial year that preceded the great panic of 1857.

In this connection it will be a matter of special interest to see with what countries this commerce has been carried on, and for that purpose we have compiled the following summary, showing the principal points from which the imports are derived, and the exports to those countries respectively:

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
England	$136,090,109	$106,400,433
Scotland	2,983,544	6,482,061
Ireland	190,834	7,653,459
Total Great Britain	$139,[illegible]	$120,535,953
France	34,245,549	21,257,843
British East Indies	8,745,768	629,901
Phillippine Islands	3,531,222	39,535
Cuba	33,556,257	12,992,077
Porto Rico	3,535,432	1,361,694
Two Sicilies	1,363,710	331,977
Hayti	1,716,173	2,427,636
New Granada	4,471,328	1,586,992
Venezuela	2,971,515	1,290,786
Brazil	17,991,977	5,092,217
China	11,387,800	6,917,427
All other countries	71,307,056	71,270,066
Total	$334,350,453	$248,505,454

Col. Dickey's Cavalry at Fort Donelson—They Cut Off the Escape of the Rebels.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writing from Fort Donelson on the 6th inst., says of Col. Dickey's cavalry:

Of this regiment (the 4th Illinois cavalry) I notice but little mention has been made in any of the journals. I deem it due to them to make the following report of their operation during the investment: On Wednesday preceding the surrender of Fort Donelson, Col. Dickey, with his regiment, left Fort Henry and passed in advance on the telegraph road, and kept the advance until they came in sight of the rebel fortifications, at the point stormed by Gen. Smith, where they were intercepted by the backwater. Here they reconnoitered above the creek until they found a crossing point for the infantry, and led the brigade, under Col. Wallace, across, when a junction was made with Oglesby's brigade, which had taken the right road. The regiment was then broken up into detachments and ordered by Gen. McClernand to occupy the hills in advance, which they did, driving the enemy's cavalry, holding their positions at different points, until occupied by Gen. Smith's division, Wallace's, and Oglesby's brigade. On Thursday, they reconnoitered the enemy's position, occupying the ground in advance, until our lines were extended to the front of the enemy's works. They reconnoitred about in the vicinity of the Fort until every road leading to and from it was discovered and reported to the General commanding.

On Saturday, the 15th, Col. Dickey's regiment was placed in position to the right, and in the rear of Oglesby's brigade, commanding the valley road leading out of the fort. When the infantry on the right was driven back to the left, Colonel Dickey's force still held the position, preventing the escape of the rebels by this, the only egress from the Fort, and kept his position until General Lew Wallace's division came up and drove the rebels back into their trenches, Colonel Dickey advancing with infantry as far as possible; when, the timber and underbrush becoming too thick, the men dismounted, leaving their horses in the woods, and followed up with the infantry as skirmishers, until a final halt was was made for the night. Sunday morning after the surrender, finding no force had been ordered to guard the passes, Colonel Dickey detached his regiment and occupied all the roads by which escape could be effected.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM DR. BROWNLOW.—A correspondent of a Memphis paper, writing from Knoxville on the 2d inst., says that the Rev. Mr. Brownlow is still there. He was about to be sent North the other day, according to the "agreement" between him and President Davis, but he was suddenly seized with illness, preventing his removal. In a postscript to the same letter, written on the 3d, the writer says Mr. Brownlow was sent off to the Federals at Nashville on the 3d, and that he will recommence the publication of his paper there.

JEFF. DAVIS AND STEPHENS YANKEES.—The Louisville *Journal* says:—We are obliged to acknowledge that Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stephens, President and Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy, are, like ourselves, of Yankee and even of Connecticut paternity. A writer in the New York *Tribune* says:

The parents of Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens were residents of North Killingly, Conn. The father of Jeff. Davis moved from Black Rock district, the northwest corner of North Killingly, about sixty-two years ago, and it is said settled at first near Marietta, in Ohio, whence there was an easy transit to the then wild lands of Mississippi about the time of the Jefferson purchase of Louisiana—hence the name. The father of A. H. Stephens moved from the northeast district of North Killingly sixty-two years ago this coming summer, and settled in Georgia. Probably the President and Vice President of the rebel Confederacy were born after their parents left Connecticut. They have numerous cousins now living in the neighborhood. The old gentleman from whom I got my information—by name of Stephens, eighty years old—was cousin to Vice President Stephens's father, and his first wife was cousin to President Davis's father. His children, of course, are second cousins to both the rebel Presidents.

THE CONSTRUCTOR OF THE MONITOR.—As many of our readers wish to know who Mr. Ericsson (the inventor of the iron-clad battery Monitor which did such efficient service at the recent naval engagement in Hampton Roads) is, we have compiled the following short biographical sketch of that distinguished person. John Ericsson was born in 1803, in the province of Vermeland, among the iron mountains of Sweden. His father being engaged in mechanical pursuits, the son early evinced a remarkable taste for the same occupation, and before he was ten years of age he constructed several mechanical contrivances which would have been creditable to older heads. In 1814 he was appointed to a cadetship in the corps of engineers in the Swedish army, and while in that position was several times made supervisor of important trusts, although several officers outranked him both in age and position. In 1826 he visited England and proceeded to construct a number of new engines of his own invention, which met with wonderful success. In the fall of 1829, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway having offered a prize for the best locomotive engine, to be tested on their road, Mr. Ericsson constructed the Novelty steam carriage, which darted along the track at the rate of 50 miles an hour, to the unbounded admiration and applause of the spectators. He afterwards constructed several steam fire engines, which proved to be successful inventions. He was the first to apply to marine engines centrifugal blowers, using anthracite coal. Mr. Ericsson emigrated to this country in 1839, and his first great achievement was the building of the United States steam frigate Princeton, the first vessel that steam was ever introduced into with the works below the water line. His success was so remarkable that the French Government engaged him to plan the French frigate Pomone, of fifty guns, which also proved a success. He next undertook the planning and invention of the steamer Ericsson, and although it did not meet the expectations of the builder, it was a success. He next determined to construct a battery which would be useful in naval warfare. On the 5th of October he signed the contract for the construction of the Monitor, and on the 31st of December, being a period of two months and eight days, the steam machinery and propeller were put into operation, and on the one hundred and first working day she was launched. The rest of the history of the Monitor is so well known to our readers that its recapitulation here would be unnecessary.

A subscription paper is now in circulation, among the merchants of New York, intended as a suitable testimonial to Captain Ericsson for his public services. We learn that handsome sums have been subscribed.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Whirligig of Three Days' Events—Causes of the Pro-Slavery Party on the President's Emancipation Message—Their Decision against it—The Monitor and her Wonderful Achievements—Retreat of the Rebels from Manassas—Contrabands bringing the News—Com. Dupont's Operations—The Reorganization of the Army of the Potomac—General Erasmus D. Keyes.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862.

Events have hurried on so rapidly during the past three days that it is not easy to tell where we stand. In that brief time the naval architecture of the world has been revolutionized, the army of the Potomac has been reorganized, the enemy has evacuated Manassas, the blockade of the Potomac has been wonderfully raised, Commodore Dupont has virtually possessed himself of the whole Southern coast below Port Royal, and the pro-slavery party in Congress have taken ground against the President's emancipation message. Of these six events, each sufficient to illuminate a history, the last is by all means the most significant. The Republicans in the House of Representatives came ardently to the support of their elected chief when they found him facing towards freedom, not stopping to quarrel about details or to snarl over the past. For a day or two the Border State men and secession sympathizers, under the lead of the New York *Herald*, tried to brag and bluster the friends of freedom into the opposite course. At last their venom could be no longer retained. It exuded in the streets and spilled about on the floors of Congress. This morning they held a caucus on it and wrathfully voted against the whole idea of emancipation, whether coated with sugar or gunpowder. This gives us a practical issue, and a dividing line which every citizen can perceive with the naked eye. Old Mr. Wickliffe has raised the demagogue cry of "heavy taxes" against the project. The reply is that we will *make the rebels pay the cost*.

God bless the little "Monitor!" is on every tongue. When the exploits of the Merrimac were known here, Sunday morning, a panic seized nearly all the functionaries of the Government. Visions of the iron monster shelling New York, Boston, *and Washington*, or successively butting in pieces the whole blockading squadron on the Atlantic, danced in the minds of Cabinet Ministers. It was proposed among other things to sink hulks in the channel of the Potomac, to prevent her coming up here and battering down the capitol and the Executive Mansion. It was known to some, however, that Capt. Fox had gone down to Old Point to meet the Monitor, and bring her, together with the Congress and Cumberland, up to engage the rebel batteries at Mathias Point and Cockpit Point and all the other Points which have so long held us in subjection; and this was a ground of hope in the midst of affliction, especially to those who had some knowledge of the capabilities of the little iron-mailed knight. When Captain Fox reached Old Point, he found everything in a frenzy, and the guns of the fort so obstructed by store-ships anchored in front of them, that if the Merrimac had attempted to run out, she could not have been reached by the heavy ordnance till we had first blown a dozen or more of our own vessels to pieces. The remainder is already known. The probability is that the Monitor has not only saved everything in Hampton Roads, but everything in Fortress Monroe also. The heaviest cast-iron balls were either crushed against the iron roof of the Merrimac, or glanced off like pigeon shot from the mail of an alligator. The belief seems to be quite common that the Monitor is a private enterprise of Capt. Ericsson. This is an error. She is just as much a part of the United States Navy as the Minnesota, or the Niagara, or the flotilla under Commodore Foote. Congress appropriated $275,000 at the extra session for her construction, under the favorable report of Capts. Paulding, Smith and Davis. Two naval engineers were then detached to build her. Capt. Ericsson is the inventor, and he has certainly won a place among the greatest of his own age, or any other, for he has not only taught the world that their navies are worthless, but that their forts are worthless also, and he has placed us at once on a footing with Great Britain and France as a naval power. The British "Warrior" is already condemned by the London journals as a failure, by reason of the starting of her plates in the swell of the sea. But if she were ever so much of a success in this particular, the Monitor could bore her through and through with perfect impunity.

Our land forces have camped on the Potomac two nights longer than the enemy. The latter have been permitted to depart without a scratch, although our army outnumbered theirs by three to one. This is called "strategy." It is doubtful whether we should have known of their departure even yet, had it not been for those detestable "contrabands." I saw one of them coming over in the Alexandria boat on Sunday, in charge of four commissioned officers and a sergeant. He was much frightened, (I mean the negro) and the spectators thought he had run away from a secession master, and was to be kept in prison till the close of the war, or kidnapped by the hounds of Washington jail, and sold to somebody in Maryland. We were mistaken for once. Mr. Contraband had come to one of our camps to tell our generals that the enemy were in full retreat, and he was being brought over the river to tell his story at headquarters.

The importance of Com. Dupont's operations on the coasts of Georgia and Florida can hardly be over estimated. Capt. Davis, his fleet captain, arrived here this morning with the official reports. He confirms the report of the ludicrous flight of Senator Yulee from a railroad train which was being pursued by a gunboat. Yulee passed one of the coldest nights of the season in a thicket without even a soldier's blanket to keep the chill from his patrician cuticle.

The organization of the army into *corps d'armee* on the French plan, under Banks, Sumner, McDowell, Keyes and Heintzelman, is an improvement which ought to have been adopted weeks ago, and would have been but for the opposition of Gen. McClellan. The General was very anxious to have it done while Gen. Scott was the senior officer, but when *he* fell heir to that position he became equally anxious to have the old plan maintained. Of the five generals named to command the *corps*, less is known of Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, one of the noblest men of the army, than of any other. Western readers will be glad to know something of his history, and as no other writer has attempted a biographical sketch, I have taken pains to learn something in his behalf.

Gen. Keyes was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, in the year 1812. He was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy of West Point in 1828, from which he graduated with distinction in 1832. He was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery, and, volunteering for the Black Hawk war in July of that year, he was attached to the 2d Infantry under Col. Cummings. After his return from the West, where he was seized with the cholera then prevailing, he was ordered to Old Point Comfort, whence he embarked, within a month, with troops for Charleston where the nullification fever was then at a rather alarming stage. Lieut. Keyes then as now held very decided opinions as to the proper method of dealing with rebellion, and he entered upon his duties in the expedition to South Carolina with the zeal of a patriotic citizen as well as the fidelity of a soldier. After the settlement of the difficulties in South Carolina, he returned to Old Point in September, 1833, when he was appointed to a place on the staff of Major-General Scott. In July, 1838, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and ordered to report for duty with General Gaines at St. Louis. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Captain in the 3d Artillery. In 1841 Captain Keyes was ordered to Florida, and thence to New Orleans. In 1844 he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, and immediately thereafter placed at the head of the department of Artillery and Cavalry. While occupying this important and distinguished, post he devoted himself industriously to the acquirement of military knowledge in all its departments. From West Point he was ordered, in 1848, to the Pacific coast, where he served eleven consecutive years. All the early improvements in the harbor of San Francisco were constructed under his supervision, and with the rare engineering skill which he had acquired both in the line of his profession and by private study. While on the Pacific coast Captain Keyes had four successful battles with the Indians in California, Washington and Oregon territories. For these services he was promoted, in 1859, to be Major of the 1st Artillery, and in 1860 he was invited by Gen. Scott to join his staff as Military Secretary with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The most conspicuous services of General Keyes's military career have been rendered since the breaking out of the present rebellion. In the dark days of March and April, 1861, he was one of the President's most trusted advisers. He earnestly counseled the immediate reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and to him was entrusted the duty, in conjunction with Capt. Porter of the navy, of preparing the expedition under Col. Harvey Brown, which secured that invaluable post against the possibility of capture, and prevented the rebels from turning the splendid harbor of Pensacola into a nest of pirates. On the 6th of July he took command of a brigade at Falls Church, Va., consisting of the 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut, and the 2d Maine volunteers. At the battle of Bull Run his brigade was attached to Gen. Tyler's division. During the whole of the battle he was engaged with the enemy on our left, on the other side of the Run, and drove the rebels before him more than a mile. He was still advancing with his brigade in perfect order when to his amazement he received an order to retire, as all the rest of our army was in full retreat. Through the heterogeneous mass of fugitives Gen. Keyes brought back his brigade unbroken, and established them in their camp of the previous night in the rear of Centreville, and commenced preparations for renewing the battle the next morning. Late in the evening, however, he received orders to retreat towards Washington. He then reformed his command and marched back in good order to his old camp at Falls Church, where he bivouacked, having been in the saddle twenty-seven hours, and saved his men from the disastrous and demoralizing effects of the general hurly-burly. Before returning to Alexandria, Gen. Keyes collected and transported within our lines the tents, camp equipage, stores and ammunition of seven thousand men, or about one-third of the army. Although these services, so distinguished by comparison with the larger portion of the army, were overlooked in subsequent promotions—officers of inferior rank and untried merit having been appointed to the command of divisions and himself confined, till the 10th of November, to the command of a single brigade, his friends are now gratified to know that he has reached a place, as commander of *corps d'armee*, where his proved courage and fine natural and acquired abilities may have an opportunity for the kind of service which the army of the Potomac has long needed.

Gen. Keyes is, and has always been, emphatically a Northern man, always refusing to join the pro-slavery party in the old army, which constituted so large a majority of its officers, and always hated and proscribed by them accordingly. He is one of the few West Point officers who have a hearty loathing for the cause of the rebellion, and it may be depended on that where his column goes, common sense and the dictates of humanity, in proper subordination to his superiors, will always govern his dealings with slavery. There are few men in high military position to whom the country can look with greater confidence than to Gen. Keyes, whether as a fighting man or an administrative officer. His "strategy" consists in meeting and overcoming the rebels *where they are*, rather than "wasting life in camp while the enemies of his country are within reach."

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Visit to the Illinois 19th—Aspects of Nashville—Our Troops—Certain Spooney Officers—Female Secesh—Gen. Buell's Policy—A quenched Rebel—Whereabouts of the Enemy—Relics of the Rebel Pulpit and Press.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, March 10th, 1862.

I have just returned from a drive out over the Murfeesboro turnpike, four miles to where Col. Turchin's boys, the gallant Illinois 19th, are encamped. They are in the best health and spirits, but cherish a lasting grudge against the fortunes of war that after all they have gone through, they have not seen a battle. How they hurried on towards Bowling Green, and were the first to enter the place, hoping for a show of fight, and how they were disappointed and encountered nothing more dangerous than hoarse colds and influenza by crossing the river in leaky boats, and how they did not even get a chance to crack a cap, will live in the chronicles of the regiment. They think this is a poor return for their soldiering. They ran all over Southeastern Missouri, and made that horrible march from Ironton, and wintered in Kentucky—and still no fight. The destitution of the gallant fellows in *this respect* is great, and they feel it, but I conceive that nothing can be done for them. It certainly is without the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Commission. But their time will come, and when it does, the world will hear a good account of the Chicago Zouaves. Mark that.

Nashville is subdued and sullen, but still a hostile city. It is full of hate for Union men, and can only be held to a tolerable show of Unionism by a Provost Marshal and his guard. This is for a time at least, and until secession is crushed out elsewhere, when this animosity will die out gradually as men awaken from their mad dream of folly. The women here outrun the men in expressions of hostility, on account of the immunity enjoyed by the sex. Our soldiers are daily insulted in the open streets by these crinoline traitors, who evince a spite and venom irrepressible and daring. An Ohio soldier stopped on one of the streets to tighten his belt, and was saluted by an unsavory shower from an upper window, while he caught sight of the females of the household enjoying his dilemma. The spirit of our troops is admirable. They are as quiet and orderly as if in private life in their own home communities. Even the secesh here are forced to allow that they are disappointed at the difference in favor of the peace of the city and the safety of private property since our forces succeeded the rebels, which latter, from all accounts, were anything but a desirable acquisition to the city they came avowedly to protect.

In praising our troops as a body, I must except some, and too many of our officers who have rapidly developed home traits since reaching Nashville. It would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy to see how these penny-a-dozen politicians of the pro-slavery stamp waver between their disposition to boast their prowess in arms against their Southern brethren, and their old proclivity to take sides with their Southern masters against the North. It is disgusting to observe the result of these two contending influences. I know of officers in the Federal army here, who openly in the streets declare that the Abolitionists brought all this trouble upon the country, and that when we have crushed this rebellion, we will turn and annihilate the Abolitionists. I know of one poor Lieutenant, who used to be a worse Democratic lawyer in —— county, Ohio, who stated openly in a saloon crowd at the St. Cloud hotel, that "when the war was over, all this d—d Abolition nonsense would die out too, and the slaveholders will then enjoy more privileges than ever before." What do the loyal men of the North think of this style of argument? The Southerners, however, will not again be deceived. They were told by the poor tools who belied Northern communities, that there would be a party at the North who would prevent the outbreak of the war of subjugation. This did not happen. They will not be made to believe again that there is not a sentiment at the North, and growing throughout the country, which not only believes slavery to be a monstrous crime, but adds to the sum of its villainies this wicked rebellion. It will not be easy to persuade them that slavery hereafter will be any the better off for having originated evils wrought in its name.

Nashville is still in the earlier stages of the mood penitential, and sulks and blubbers like a schoolboy that has felt the rod, but under the strong hand now upon it, will come round. Gen. Buell is kind, though firm, and will not hesitate at any measures that may be necessary, though the kid-glove policy is just now the most prominent. I have my fears lest some of the secesh here may not for this reason mistake their man. If they do it will be only for once. To give you a specimen, a half converted secesh lawyer here, who is busy covering up the traces of his operations and his scheming with the rebels what time they were in their power in this region, was last evening discussing the Federal occupation with a promiscuous crowd of loungers. He was forced to allow that the private rights of property were respected, but had not the graciousness to assign a true reason for it. Said he "*you treat us so well because you don't dare to do differently.*" At this a young Indianian took up the guage and remarked to the fellow: "Well, its lucky for you the Federal Government has the power to be lenient. If she had not, she *could lay the South in ashes in a month, and you know it.*" The rebel dried up.

Preparations are vigorously making to reopen connections with the North. Railroad trains will shortly be running. The principal delay is where the rebels have burned the large bridges, some of which were the most expensive structures of their class in the country. But it will not be long before even these breaks will be repaired. The rebels boast as openly as they dare of what is in their belief in store for the Federal armies in Tennessee, and are especially sure that an immense rebel triumph is being organized for the battle that will decide the fate of Memphis. The enemy are in some force under Gen. Hardee in the vicinity of Murfeesboro, and skirmishing takes place daily between pickets and outposts. I cannot conceive that any stand will be made at that point which would not give way to the advance of our forces with scarcely a show of battle. Nevertheless, there is to be hard fighting in Tennessee. Yet, mark that. The Government should and must push on its preparations and get the Provisional Government into operation. This, sustained by a competent military force, will gradually lift Tennessee upon the track again. There are traitors here meanwhile who deserve punishment, and among these are a portion of the press and the pulpit. They have preachers here who have devoutly prayed for Jeff. and C. S. A. Something should be done to bottle up these clerical adders who claim the immunity of the cloth. Within a week newspapers printed here have spoken of the "Lincoln troops" as "our enemies," and bewailed the desolation of their city in "vandal hands." General Buell should stop all this, and suddenly.

The Stevens' Floating Battery.

[Washington Correspondence Phila. Inquirer.]

Congress has at last aroused from its fatal lethargy into a proper idea of the necessity of immediate preparation to resist the iron-clad navies of Europe, and to obtain a sufficient number, as rapidly as possible, to aid in crushing the present rebellion.

Commodore Stevens is here, by invitation, with models and drawings of his famous floating battery which are attracting general attention. His rooms are daily thronged with members of Congress and scientific experts, who express the greatest satisfaction with the details of his wonderful invention.

This formidable craft combines all the elements of the fastest steamer afloat, with the powers of resistance of the most impregnable fortress. It can be completed in sixty days, and with an expenditure of not one-half of the sum which the famous "Warrior" has cost England. It is understood that the Committee on Naval Affairs will at once report a bill making the necessary appropriations to complete this invaluable naval acquisition.

☞ We have heard a good story, which is related of a certain Northern Senator, whose name has not unfrequently been canvassed in connection with the Presidency. It runs in this wise:

The Senator in question says that there was four years that he was praying long and praying loud—praying early and praying late—that Chief Justice Taney might live through Buchanan's Administration. Now he said his only anxiety he had in the matter is that he overdid the praying business to such an extent that he will *live even through Lincoln's*.

☞ The total funded debt of New York city is $18,000,000, and the sinking fund amounts to $6,650,000. This fund has been receiving $700,000 a year from the general taxes, whereas its own accumulation will pay the debt as fast as it falls due. Comptroller Haws proposes, therefore, to relieve the people by ceasing to add to the fund out of the taxes, which will be onerous enough of themselves for the next few years.

☞ Holman's Congressional Investigating Committee closed their labors at Indianapolis last Wednesday afternoon, after which they visited the public institutions, arsenal, and the rebels at Camp Morton.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 13.

NO DEFAULTER CAN HOLD OFFICE.

Mr. Wentworth offered a substitute or an additional section to the Legislative article, providing that no collector or holder of moneys belonging to any municipal corporation in the State, shall hold any office in the State or in such corporation until he shall have paid over such moneys in full.

The article was subsequently adopted as an additional section to the article on municipal corporations.

GRAND JURIES.

A communication and resolution were received from Fernando Jones, Secretary of a meeting held in Chicago on the 8th inst., in favor of the abolition of the Grand Jury system.

THE EGYPTIANS AGAINST SCHOOLS.

The Democracy, by a strict party vote, a few days since, adopted the following section in the Revenue Article. It will be seen by it that a school tax cannot exceed one per cent., and that all taxes in towns, villages, &c., cannot exceed one per cent. This is a direct blow against our common school system, and if continued in the Constitution must greatly impair, if not entirely destroy, its usefulness in some places. Here is the section as adopted:

SEC. 4. The corporate authorities of counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and townships may be vested, by general law, with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, not exceeding one per centum, which assessments and taxes shall be uniform, in respect to persons and property within the limits of the corporate body imposing the same, except that in cities an amount not exceeding two per centum may be assessed and levied, for the purpose of the payment of debts, or the discharge of liabilities, contracted or incurred, before the adoption of this constitution. All the property within municipal corporations, belonging either to individuals or corporations, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted by said corporations, under authority of law.

To-day Mr. Anthony offered as a substitute for it the following section from the Revenue article of the old Constitution:

SEC. 5. The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns and villages, may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the General Assembly shall require that all the property within the limits of municipal corporations belonging to individuals shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law.

Mr. Lawrence supported the substitute in a very excellent and well digested speech in favor of the common school system.

He was opposed by Mr. Vandeveer and other leading Democrats.

A substitute was offered providing that no taxes should be assessed unless a majority of all the voters voted in favor of the same.

After considerable debate the whole matter was postponed till to-morrow morning.

LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE.

The Convention then took up the Legislative article, and made some verbal amendments to it.

COMPLETE VINDICATION OF GOV. YATES AND QUARTERMASTER GEN. WOOD — ENDORSEMENT OF THE ACTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, ETC.

Just before the adjournment in the forenoon, Gen. Singleton submitted the following report, which was laid on the table, 10,000 copies ordered printed, and the Secretary of the Convention instructed to send a copy thereof to every Colonel and Commanding officer of Illinois Volunteers.

The report is a complete vindication of Gov. Yates, Quartermaster Gen. Wood, and also an endorsement of the energetic and untiring action of Adjutant Gen. Fuller, in placing the Illinois volunteers in the field in a manner worthy of the character of the State and of its citizens generally.

What will the detractors of Gov. Yates and Ex-Gov. Wood now say, after their lying attacks upon those gentlemen? I think they will "sing small" on this topic in the future. It puts their "pipe out" completely.

The following is the report:

The Committee on the Militia and Military Affairs, to whom was referred the following resolution of inquiry:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the soldiers sent into the field from this State have been provided for in all respects, as the troops sent into the field from other States have been provided for, and if the committee find that the Illinois troops have not been thus provided for, that they be instructed to inquire further, whether the neglect is justly chargeable to any person or persons holding office under this State, and to report the facts to this Convention.

Have instructed me to make the following report:

The first inquiry directed to be made is: "Whether the soldiers sent into the field from Illinois, have been and continue to be provided for in all respects as well as the troops sent into the field from other States."

The affirmative answer to this inquiry, your committee regard as a full and complete response to the resolution.

In the proper and faithful discharge of their duty, and wholly uninfluenced by the prejudicial rumors and speculations that floated over the country, and filled the atmosphere around the Capital, your committee believe that their duty could not be so well and fairly performed as by a respectful application to those in a situation to know and answer without prejudice or partiality.

And in accordance with this view of their duty, and that justice might be done to all, whether State or Federal officers, and that the public might be put at rest upon a subject which had a phase for every class of prejudice and locality, directed their chairman to address a communication to the regimental officers in the service of the United States for the State of Illinois, embodying the resolution of inquiry referred to your committee, and requesting from each officer the information desired by the Convention. [Here follows the circular.]

The report then proceeds:

The remoteness of some of our troops from the seat of government, and the almost constant motion and action of others; the painful calamities that have befallen many of our gallant and daring sons in the field of battle, have no doubt contributed, in a greater or less degree, to delay replies, and in many instances to turn their minds wholly and entirely from the subject, if they had even been reached by the communication. Considering the difficulties of communicating with an army situated as ours has been for the past forty days, the succession of bloody conflicts in which our brave volunteers have been engaged during the brief period of our session, your Committee have received as many replies as under such circumstances they could reasonably have expected; and it is with the highest pride and satisfaction that your Committee say that—with two or three exceptions, which as Illinoisans they deeply regret—the replies of our officers to your Committee's communication are characterized by that frankness, dignity and courtesy that never forsake the brave soldier and honest patriot.

And whilst there is much conflict of opinion as to the quality and price of the clothing furnished by the State—a point to which no particular inquiry was directed by your committee—with few exceptions we unite in saying that the troops in Illinois have been and continue to be provided for, in all respects, as well, if not better than the troops sent into the field from other States.

Your Committee would be wanting in that sense of justice and fairness by which they have wished to be guided, if they pass over in silence such portions of the communications they have received as bestow upon his Excellency, the Governor of State of Illinois, and Quartermaster Wood, the highest praise for their efficiency, energy and devotion to the best interests of the Illinois soldiers.

[Signed] JAS. W. SINGLETON.

Thus each department of the militia and military affairs of the State has been fully indicated from the charges made against it. And here I may add, that the Adjutant General of the State (Judge Fuller) deserves the highest praise for his energy, untiring duty and devotion to the interests of our State as respects our volunteers and soldiers in the field. He has proved himself to be a man of great executive ability and of immense powers of organization. A great portion of the success of our troops in the field is due to the manner in which he has placed them, and attended to their wants since they have been there.

AFTERNOON.

LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE AGAIN.

This article was taken up and a few verbal alterations made therein, after which it was concurred in.

The following section of the Legislative article was amended to read as follows:

SEC. 25. The credit of the State, or of any county, city, town, township or school district thereof, shall not, in any manner, be given to or in aid of any individual association or corporation; and neither the State, nor any county, city, town, township or school district shall ever become subscriber to the stock of any corporation or association whatever, or raise money for or in aid of any such corporation or association.

COUNTIES.

The Convention spent the afternoon upon article on counties, and the following substitutes were inserted for sections 1 and 2, which materially alter the article:

SEC. 1. No new county shall hereafter be formed in the State by dividing one county into two, which shall reduce the territory of either division to less than 400 square miles, or the inhabitants of either division to less than 10,000. Nor shall any line of such new county pass within seven miles of the County seat now established.

SEC. 2. No part of any county in this State, now organized, shall be stricken therefrom and attached to another organized county, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county which is to be stricken, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same; nor shall any county be hereafter formed in this State unless at the time of its formation it shall contain a population of not less than ten thousand inhabitants, nor unless every such new county can be formed without diminishing the population of any other county to a less number than ten thousand, nor unless two-thirds of all the legal voters of the territory proposed to be erected into such new county shall petition for the same.

These sections were both adopted, and their adoption has caused more ill feeling than the adoption of any other section in the Constitution. Two members almost came to blows, and I hear that one of them threatens to go home in disgust.

Bye the by, Brooks and Gen. Singleton have returned back, having succeeded in getting the Convention to do what they wanted. This way of bringing the Convention to terms appears to be quite common.

PUNISHMENT OF SEDUCTION.

Mr. Webber offered a section for the Legislative article providing for the punishment of seduction.

Mr. Edwards moved that it be referred to the Cook County delegation.

Mr. Thornton reconsidered the motion, and moved that Mr. Wentworth be made chairman.

Mr. Joslyn protested against making light of a very serious subject.

Finally Mr. Webber withdrew his section.

HARMONY WANTING.

There is less harmony among delegates than ever. The section on counties and the section preventing more than one per cent of a tax for school and other town purposes give immense dissatisfaction.

☞ Commissary General Stone, of Indiana, has left for the scene of the late battle in Arkansas, with a large quantity of hospital stores for the Indiana wounded.

ARMY LITERATURE.

The Way the Illinois Boys Do It.

We have before us No. 1, Vol. 1, of a new Army paper, which is sufficiently described in the following head lines from the top of the sheet itself:

The Federal Scout.

PUBLISHED BY

THE 2d ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

"In Dixie's land we'll take our stand,
And live and thrive in Dixie."

COLUMBUS, KY., MARCH 11, 1862.

The *Scout* is a lively little sheet, devoted, of course, mainly to an exposition of the business of the regiment, and to the wants of those who compose it. As a matter of historical justice to the gallant boys, we copy their account of the way in which they occupied their present quarters—the honor of being first in having been claimed for the crews of the gunboats:

THE WAY COLUMBUS WAS OCCUPIED.

On the evening of Sunday, the 2d inst., Gen. Sherman ordered the seven companies of the Second Cavalry, then in Paducah, to take four days' rations and proceed to the vicinity of Columbus and ascertain if there was any truth in the rumor that the rebels were evacuating the place.

Accordingly we set out upon our expedition about dark, and after plodding our way for some seven miles through the mud and intense darkness, occasionally losing a horse and his rider in the ditches, our progress was suddenly cut short by a creek so much swollen by the recent heavy rains as to render it impassable. Just here let us mention the daring act of the iron-willed captain of Company E: Though the air was intensely cold, and momentarily growing more so, Captain Tipton, holding a light above his head, spurred his horse into the water, and swam him to the opposite shore and back. Thus finding the water too deep to cross in the dark, we bivouacked on the bank, and resuming our march in the morning, we passed through Lovelaceville, stopping long enough to "ascertain how the land lay." The command "forward," was then given in the stentorian tones of Col. Hogg, and on we went to Blandville. Nothing was ascertained here, and we were soon on our way again. Our rapid traveling soon brought us to Milburn, thirteen miles distant from Columbus, where we learned that this, the "Manassas of the West," was actually being evacuated. Our undaunted Colonel, drawing us up into line, told us it was his intention to proceed direct to Columbus, and that we might perhaps meet some of the rebels on the way. "If we do," said the Colonel, "don't use your pistols, but *give them the cold steel!* The sabre is the arm for cavalry to rely on!" Then came the command, "Forward to Columbus!" from our Colonel, echoed by our fearless Major, and re-echoed by every officer of the line. Animated by the prospect of being "first in at the death," all, both officers and men, felt capable of performing deeds of daring valor equal to the palmiest days of knight-errantry. On we went, Jehu-like, Capt. Tipton's squadron, composed of E and F, in the advance, all "eager for the fray," but fearing that the rebels would all leave before we had an opportunity to pay our respects to them.

We reached the fortifications a little before sundown, and seeing no enemy, neither stopping to consider whether there was any danger, we drew our sabres and dashed into town and run up the Stars and Stripes, amid deafening cheers for the Union and our gallant Colonel and Major, who had so successfully led us into the strongest hold of rebellion in the West.

The next thing on the programme was to secure quarters, which was no difficult matter, as empty houses and stables were abundant. Company E—never behind where there is anything to get—established themselves in a hotel, and their horses in a livery stable, feeling fully competent to run the institution themselves. The other companies also found commodious quarters, and plenty of forage, also sugar and molasses in abundance. Several stores were left without owners, consequently the boys felt it their duty to take charge of many little items of which they had especial need.

Learning from the deserters that Jeff. Thompson was supposed to be in the neighborhood with a large cavalry force, we thought likely we would have an opportunity to try our hand with the rebels before morning. We numbered less than 200 all told, but our horses were too much jaded to think of retreating, so we determined to defend ourselves as best we could in case of an attack; but we were not disturbed.

The next day, a fleet of gunboats and transports, bearing Gen. Sherman and three regiments of infantry, made its appearance, removing all apprehensions of an attack.

It seems that the fleet knew nothing of the evacuation, as it appeared very cautiously, and in battle array. Col. Buford, of the 27th Illinois volunteers, and who now has command of the post, was somewhat chagrined when he found the place in possession of the cavalry, wishing to add the glory of first occupying Columbus to his celebrity acquired just across the river.

Thus fell into our hands Columbus—the great terror of the Federal soldiers—by which the Mississippi is unlocked and the long-cherished hopes of the rebels forever crushed.

General Notices.

FILTERING CHARCOAL— For sale in large or small quantities by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 South Water street. mh12-n457-1w

COTTON SEED.—2,000 bushels Mississippi and Tennessee Upland Cotton Seed, suitable for planting. For sale by WM. F. DEWEY & CO., 96 Wall street. mh10-n388-3w

PITTSBURGH GLASSWARE. Brandy Bottles—5 and 6s. Square Schnapps—quarts and pints. Rock Bottles. Common Flasks—pints and half pints. Demijohns all sizes. For sale at trade prices by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 S. Water st. mh13-n51-1w

ROYAL HAVANNA LOTTERY. Conducted by the Spanish Government. In Drawing Feb. 22d, 1862, No. 24,295 drew $100,000; No. 6417 drew $50,000; No 19,166 drew $40,000; No. 625 drew $10,000; No. 15,539 drew $5,000, being the five Capital Prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N.Y. mh12-n453-1w

FOX'S CRACKERS CONstantly on hand and delivered to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE by KIRCHHOFF BROS., 126 and 128 North Clark street and 56 West Randolph. Post Office Box 1667. mh5-n865-1m

3,000 TIGHT STAVES PER DAY!!! For Hurlbut's Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, for Hurlbut's Slack Stave Cutter, and Barre Machinery of superior workmanship, and for a splendid article of tight staves and heading, every piece warranted, address HURLBUT BROS. & CO. P. O. Box 3648, or call at 119 Monroe street, Chicago. mh10-n408-2w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Election of Directors of the Union Dispatch Company will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 86 Randolph street, in the city of Chicago, on the 21st inst. The ballot box will close at five o'clock p. m. LOUIS B. KELLEY, President. mh10-n40-1w

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE of T. B. Carter, has removed his office to 97 Washington street, where the books and accounts of the said T. B. Carter may be found until the 20th day of March, after which they will be left with an Attorney for collection. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. fe26-n134-2w

BEESWAX! BEESWAX!! BEESWAX!!! Another lot of BEESWAX wanted, for which we will pay cash. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 1 La Salle street. mh3

BUFFALO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY SCRIP WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, by EGAN & BENNETT, No. 4 Aiken's Building, (up stairs.) mh3-n251-2w

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—Artificial Legs and Arms. SELPHO'S PATENT, 516 Broadway. The above unrivaled substitutes for lost limbs, combining latest improvements, can be had only of WM. SELPHO, Patentee, 516 Broadway, N. Y. fe19-n19-1m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C., Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 183 Lake street. ap21-ly

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish Plants of the Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry at low rates and in any quantity. Leave orders at No. 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO. jy16

BOTTLED LAGER BEER!!! From the celebrated brewery of Busch & Brand. Also, Pittsburgh Ale and Porter. Best quality of Ohio Catawba Wine and Cider. Families promptly supplied free of charge. THEODOR SCHROEDER, 59 North Clark, cor. Michigan st. mh12-n462-3w

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. We are now opening large pieces of Black and Brown SKIRT BRAIDS, Gilt Buttons, Hoop Skirts, Linen Shirt Fronts, Trimmings, and Yankee Notions Generally. Country Merchants will DO WELL to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET. mh11

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, Manufacturers and Importers of LOOKING GLASSES, Oil Paintings, Fine Engravings, Picture and Portrait Frames, Photograph Frames, Photograph Albums, and Carte de Visite Portraits. EARLES' GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. Looking Glasses &c., can be packed and forwarded with the greatest safety and facility, and at moderate rates. fe27-n161-3w-1 TAS

PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, No 28, Contained THE WAR; A Slave Union or a Free? Speech of Hon. Martin F. Conway, of Kansas, delivered in the House of Representatives, and revised by the author. Every American should read this truly original and manly speech of which Dr. O. A. Brownson says: "I have read it with profound interest, and almost with surprise; it is the speech of a living and thinking man, of a statesman and a philosopher. It is far above the range of ordinary politicians and has seldom, for depth of thought, largeness and justness of view, been equaled by any speech I have seen from any member of either House of Congress." The Pulpit and Rostrum, Nos. 26 and 27, contains three unlike speeches of great interest and of historic value; by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Massachusetts, Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Vice President Stephens of Georgia. For the BEST discourses of our BEST speakers, see the Pulpit and Rostrum. Price 10 cents a number, or $1.00 a year. E. D. BARKER, 135 Grand street, N. Y. mh10 n464 3t-eod

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND Have Removed to 139 LAKE STREET, Where they are prepared to exhibit an entire fresh stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Comprising the various fabrics and novelties of the season in SPRING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY AND MILLINERY GOODS. Also, a complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS, At very Low Prices. Our stock will be constantly replenished with the newest and choicest goods. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND, 139 Lake street. mh14-n497 1m

NEW SPRING GOODS, PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., Philadelphia, Wholesale Dealers in SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Have open a large variety of freshly imported Spring Dress Goods, To which, with a handsome assortment of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SAWLS, MANTILLAS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, And other goods in their line, they invite the attention of city and country dealers. mh13-n489 7t

SPRING 1862. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of DRESS GOODS. Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

SPRING, 1862. J. M. BEEBE & CO., 60 to 66 Franklin Street, BOSTON, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, White Goods and Woolens, Together with a large and choice collection of British, French and Continental DRESS GOODS, Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the country.

SPRING DRESS GOODS. Per Bohemian, at Portland, January 8. Hibernian, at Portland, 22. Europa, at Boston, 29. North American, at Portland, 29. Anglo Saxon, at Portland. Nova Scotian, at Portland, February 5. American, at Boston, 11. Jura, at Portland, 11.

367 Packages Foreign Dress Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY. Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season! FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS. J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.

Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods! A complete assortment recently landed, from stocks purchased abroad under favorable circumstances. —ALSO— 18,000 American and Toilet Quilts. J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.

Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares! Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety. J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston. mh6-n514-1m

GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. We are continually receiving from EASTERN MANUFACTURERS, Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at Auction to pay Advances, In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week. mh6-n517-3m

REMOVAL. FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street, CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE, Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for MEN'S WEAR. They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. [fe7-k569-1y]

DRY GOODS For 1862. W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake Street, Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for ONE SHILLING. Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c. AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. ALEXANDER'S KIDS, Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock. fe27-n170 2m

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Pegged Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH or prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Wholesale Houses.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & [CO.], IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN P[LATE], 63 LAKE STREET. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST PRICES: 1,500 boxes TIN PLATE, 3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON, 300 " RUSSIA IRON, 150 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, SHEET ZINC, 15 tons PIG TIN, 18,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 15 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 10 cases BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAIN, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and ..., 20 tons BAR IRON. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & ..., Corner of State and ... se19-g312-ly

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & ..., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scale[s]. [no24-ly337]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, 176 Lake street, Chicago. The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BLACK TIN, FENCE WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE, PRESSED TIN WARE, TINNERS' TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL ..., SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &c. &c. Prices in all cases guaranteed AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET. Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. [ap19-ly]

GROCERIES. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 State Street, Chicago. We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large general assortment of GROCERIES CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wood Ware, Etc. WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED. G. C. COOK & CO. G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. [mh5-n288-3m] E. W. COOK.

1862—Spring Trade.—1862. CLOTHING. Martin & Brothers HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE MARBLE WAREHOUSE NO. 44 LAKE STREET, Where they are Receiving and Opening a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING. TRADERS Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory. Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N.Y. MARTIN & BROTHERS, No. 44 Lake Street. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

1862. SPRING TRADE 1862. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YA[LE], WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Have now in store a large and desirable stock for the SPRING TRADE which will be offered at Eastern Prices For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and ... stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, ... Shawls, Dress Goods, &c. Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS. All sold at inviting prices in consideration of advance in the East.

HAYDEN, KAY & C[O.], No. 238 Randolph Street.

EAGLE WO[RKS] ... Manufacturers and Importers of CARRIAGE, SADDLERY AND Harness Materials, And Dealers in CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES, Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c. Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in this line ever brought to ... ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Special Notices.

For the cheapest Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, ... Hair Jewelry ...

CATARRH! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. WARRANTED ... CATARRH or COLD ...

KNOW THYSELF. DR. J. H. M[cCANN], PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON ... Female Diseases ... Consultations and Examinations free of Charge ...

DR. FRANKLIN ... UTERINE CORDIAL ...

Medicines. AFFLICTED, ... KIDNEY COMPLAINT ... DR. WHIT[E], 164 South Clark St. ...

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ... H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST ... LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake Street ...

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN ...

Machinery. BOILER INCRUSTATION ... INJURES THE BOILER ... FUEL BILL ... FULTON'S COMPOUND ... STEAM ENGINES OR ... Pike's Peak or Lake Superior ... Mills, Flouring ... P. W. GATES ...

Wholesale Houses.

...GOODKIND ... LAKE STREET. ... prepared to exhibit an entire fresh stock of ... Fancy Dry Goods. ... DRESS GOODS, ... AND CLOAKS, ... EMBROIDERIES, ... HOSIERY AND ... NERY GOODS. ... AND DOMESTIC GOODS, ... very Low Prices. ... FREEDMAN & GOODKIND, 129 Lake street.

SPRING GOODS, ... PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY ... CASH.

...ALLOWELL & CO., Philadelphia, ... Wholesale Dealers in ... FANCY DRY GOODS, ... Dress Goods, ... AND FANCY SILKS, ... MANTILLAS, ... WHITE GOODS, ... ROIDERIES, ...

SPRING 1862. ... FARWELL & CO., ... WABASH AVENUE, ... DOMESTICS, ... Ginghams, De Laines, ... FANCY GOODS, ... GOODS. ... FARWELL & CO.

SPRING, 1862. ... BEEBE & CO., ... Franklin Street, BOSTON. ... DOMESTICS, ... Ginghams, Delaines, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, ... Goods and Woolens, ... French and Continental ... DRESS GOODS, ... DRESS GOODS. ... Packages ... Dress Goods, ... BEEBE & CO., Boston. ... Housekeeping and White Goods! ... Toilet Quilts. ... BEEBE & CO., BOSTON. ... Haberdashery and Small Wares! ... BEEBE & CO., Boston.

WILLSON & CO., ... Street, Chicago, ... AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... THE SALE OF ... AND SHOES ... WHOLESALE. ... Advances made on consignments. ... MANUFACTURERS, ... to pay Advances, ...

REMOVAL. ... BENEDICT & Co., ... 36 Lake Street, ... WABASH AVENUE, ... S WEAR. ... WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

GOODS ... for 1862. ... WOOD & CO., ... 55 Lake Street, ... SHILLING. ... Prints and Ginghams, Sheetings, Linens, &c. ... POSSIBLE PRICES. ... Balmoral and other ... in large stock.

... & BARTLETT, ... Wholesale Dealers in ... AND SHOES, ... Street, Chicago, Ill. ... WINTER GOODS, ...

... Wood. ... COAL FOR SALE, ... AND DELIVERED, ... C. W. GRAY, ... Market and Washington Streets.

Wholesale Houses.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 LAKE STREET. We offer to the Trade, at the Lowest ... PRICES: ... TIN PLATE, ... SHEET IRON, ... RUSSIA IRON, ... IMITATION RUSSIA, ... BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, ... SHEET ZINC, ... PIG TIN, ... COPPER BOTTOMS, ... TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, ... BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, ... AXES, ... SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, ... SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake ...

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, 176 Lake street, Chicago. The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Black Tin, Fence Wire, Japanned Tin Ware, Pressed Tin Ware, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware, Nails, &c. &c. Prices in all cases guaranteed AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET. Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. ...

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Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. ... 132 Lake street, and examine ... wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adapted to the head. ... Hair Jewelry ... All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED TO ... CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as

CATARRH IN THE NOSE. The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. ... By the use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. ... Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4331, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. ...

Female Diseases, &c., Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. ... The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL is WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 113 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. P. O. Box 335. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for ... years, four of which have been in this city.

Medicinal.

AFFLICTED, READ!—Eight years ago I became afflicted with a KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and made every effort to be cured. I employed all the doctors in Grand Rapids, and many others, but no help. About three months ago I heard of DR. WHITTIER, 164 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill., and at once placed myself under his care. Thanks be to him, he restored me to health in a few weeks, and I feel it my duty to let the people know where to find a man that can restore them to health. I am now and have been a resident of Ada, Mich., for twenty-six years. The Doctor devotes his whole time and attention to the treatment of all old standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Any person sending one stamp to Dr. W. can have his opinion free of charge. RICHARD McCAULEY.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense. LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, ... Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., Established in 1778. Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES FUEL BILLS. It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using FULTON'S COMPOUND. For sale only by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. —Agents wanted everywhere.

Banking and Exchange.

BUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, ... corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, ... Gold, Silver and ... Illinois and Wisconsin ... Prompt attention given to collections ...

HENRY A. STONE & SON, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 50 Wall Street, New York. (NEAR OFFICE.) Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advances made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits. Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. B. Ogden, Esq., James Clapp, Esq.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL..............$500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. D. R. HOLT, Cashier. L. J. GAGE, Assistant Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie, N. B. ..., W. ... Doggett, ... Farley, F. H. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, ..., S. A. Smith.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, Bankers & Brokers, 50 Exchange Place, N. Y. Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale in New York. Interest allowed on Deposits. Dividends Collected, &c. &c. CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New York. CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada, Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 91 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette "St. George and Dragon." Signed James Brown.

NOTICE.— The Bank of Montreal, Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago. NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERICK HERTEL.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861. THE PATRIOTIC LOAN. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be inclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made. I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN G. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

TRAIN ON A BENDER.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday, in England.

TWO SPEECHES BY GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

[From the London Times, Feb. 24th.]

The anniversary of the birthday of the founder of the great North American Republic was celebrated on Saturday at the Free Mason's Tavern, when some two hundred ladies and gentlemen, mostly citizens of the United States, sat down to an excellent *déjeuner à la fourchette*. Behind the Chairman's seat was suspended a portrait of George Washington, while on either side waved the Union banner and the Union Jack. The chair was occupied by the Right Rev. Dr. M'Ilvaine, Bishop of Ohio, who was supported by Mr. Adams, U. S. Minister; Mr. C. L. Wilson and Mr. B. Moran, Secretaries of the U. S. Legation; Mr. F. Morse, U. S. Consul in London; Mr. W. Moran, U. S. Consul at Bayonne; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Dr. Macgowan and others. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Earl Spencer, Mr. Bright, M. P.; Mr. Scholefield, M. P., Mr. M. Gibson, M. P.; Mr. Dayton, U. S. Minister in Paris; M. Kossuth and others.

The Rev. Chairman commenced the oratorical portion of the proceedings by reading an ode to Washington, composed for the occasion by a lady who was then present.

Mr. Adams, Minister to the Court of St. James, then delivered a State's eulogy on Washington. At the conclusion of his remarks there were loud calls for Geo. F. Train. The chairman said: Every five minutes some one sends me up a card to say that they are waiting to hear Mr. Train—[applause]—but I must tell you that Mr. Train, although urged on several occasions to respond to one of the regular toasts, has declined to do so. But I am sure after the loud call he has heard he will hardly have the courage to refuse.

SPEECH OF MR. TRAIN.

Mr. Train, who was received with loud cheers, said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: You are right—I have the courage to be an American in a foreign land, when Americans needed some one there to make known their determined intention to preserve intact our nation, our Union, and our flag. [Cheers.] But I am not bold enough to say "No" on the birthday of our Great Captain, to the call of so many of my fair countrywomen. It is a long time since I have heard a cheer, and I take it from you with a welcome and will, not for myself, but to pass along away from this great London, over the corn-fields and past the castle—past the homes of England's peers and England's peasants—onward out of the river on to the ocean, near enough to startle the pirate captain of the Nashville from his dream of treason—still further on until the sound of your patriotic voices strikes with the dashing wave upon our rock-bound coast, and mingles its soul-stirring music with the Union cannon, to cheer our glorious warriors on to victory. [Loud cheers.]

I take your cheers and speed them on to my dear country, where God knows they need them bad enough; for it is many a long day since we have had a cheer from this grand old land of our fathers, where we thought we had a right to expect them. [Hear, hear.] If England thinks that we have lost our nationality, look at these well-filled tables—listen to the eloquent speeches that we have heard to-night—and tell me, if we represent so many earnest men and earnest women, how is it possible for any one to suppose that we do not possess the power of putting down revolution? [Cheers.] When it becomes known that we have been only loading our cannon and burnishing our armor, and that the battle is only now commenced, England will look on amazed to witness such terrible energy—such masses of well-drilled men—such ponderous engines of war; don't be dismayed, for "there is a good time coming, boys, wait a little longer." [Cheers.]

Read about the battle of Somerset, where two rebel Generals died the ignominious death of traitors! short dispatches strike the heart when we find them full of victory. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," said Perry on the lakes! "I am in the Malakoff, and mean to stay there," telegraphed Bosquet to the Emperor! Fort Henry is ours! The Union flag is again established in Tennessee. [Loud cheers.] It will never be removed—[loud cheers]—was the last note of war that was flashed along the western wires from Gen. Halleck! [Applause.] Don't you feel in the air some mysterious agency that carries to your expectant mind this news of victory? Pulaski is taken by this time! Fort Donelson has fallen, and perhaps this is the day that McClellan has waited for to nail the flag over the mountain passes of Manassas. [Cheers.]

There is a good time coming, boys—wait a little longer. I agree with Dr. MacGowan—the Revolutionists must either be our fellow-citizens or our fellow-subjects. [Hear.] I agree with Mr. Morse that separation is impossible, and the Union must be preserved. [Cheers.] It is a sad sight, on the great desert, to witness the meanest animal adrift in the sand—sadder still to pick up a little summer bird perishing in the snow-bank—and more pitiful to meet, away out in the ocean, a noble ship dismasted, with the sea-birds floating in the sea-weed, and hovering around and on the wreck, shrieking an ocean requiem over the human life that perished there! Such things make heavy the sensitive mind; but these are light matters to awaken sympathy, compared with the afflicting sight of meeting abroad a citizen of a great country that was destroyed by treason.

A peerage or Westminster Abby, said Nelson as he plunged into Trafalgar! I would say Union Eternal, or if not throw me into some pauper grave, and hastily rattle the stones over my bones, and put up a perishable slab, on which inscribe these words:—Here lies an American who lived a happy life with the belief that he was a citizen of the grandest of empires, but ended a miserable existence in a hostile land, without a home, a friend, or country! Hannibal swore eternal hate against the Romans. I call upon you each and all to swear eternal love to the union of our America. [Loud cheers.] There are twenty-five millions who will remember the inspired words of Lawrence, as they waved the flag over his head as the cannon balls were striking around him—Don't give up the ship. [Applause.]

England is coming round again. Let us announce a few more victories, and a secessionist will be known as one of the fossils of the museum—even now the tone is changing. Mr. Thompson and Wilkes and Beal have spoken to-night the words that thousands and tens of thousands think. The press has changed its war tone—and the Parliament is kind again—and Lord John Russell is doing his best to rival Mr. Seward in compliments. [Applause.] Mr. Seward expresses our position in a sentence—We are fighting for self-preservation and the common rights of human nature. [Cheers.] The noble earl made one mistake in his celebrated speech. He said the South was fighting for independence, and the North for empire. He should have reversed it to express the nation's sense. The North is fighting for independence, and the South for empire. [Cheers.]

My countrymen—and my fair countrywomen—there is one thing we must never forget. During our dark days of doubt and dread of adding another war and its wild horrors to the exciting revolution—there were two English journals in London that boldly spoke out for our distracted country—asking for fair play—for trial before execution. When all the great presses were throwing off war bulletins by hundreds of thousands, the *Morning Star* and *Daily News* [cheers] stood fast by the Union and cheered the North on to put down the base falsehoods that our Republic was no more—those who befriend our adverse days must be remembered when we are once again in prosperity. [Applause.] You will shortly see the *Times* come round and say, We always told you so. [Laughter.] A speaker alluded to America as a noble tree in a neighboring garden. I will carry out the analogy by saying that this whirlwind of rebellion was needed to sweep through the branches and shake off the worm-eaten fruit that has prevented the Union pippins [cheers] from growing to the size that God intended them to grow. [Cheers.] What of debt, or taxes, or money—admit that it costs two hundred and fifty millions sterling—what is that? Why, only ten pounds apiece for the twenty-five millions of Unionists in the land.

America is the land of freedom—the harbinger of progress and the champion of liberty. [Loud cheers.] And I well remember at school we were taught to repeat the words of Webster, that he put in the mouth of the second President, the learned grandsire of our excellent Minister—"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration; it has been my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment. Independence now and independence forever." [Cheers.] I would add, Union now and Union forever. [Cheers.] Let me add a toast as I take my seat. I got up for the ladies, and for the ladies I sit down. The fair faces of my countrywomen are full of the glow of patriotism; their eyes flash with fire [laughter], love of country and home and friends. [Cheers.] The loyal women of America have done their share, and are still at the post of honor and of duty. The sentiment I give is, "Our loyal countrywomen; may they be united—*to a man*." [Loud laughter and cheers.]

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, ESQ., DEFENDS THE "YANKEES."

[From the London American, Feb. 20.]

On Monday evening last, Mr. Train was again challenged by the secessionists, on the question, "What chance has the South to obtain its Independence?"

Mr. TRAIN—Certainly I comply with your call, but more to state facts than make a speech. The secession speaker sneers at the Yankees—ridicules their industry, and ignores their wonderful energy. It is time, Mr. Chairman, to stop this sneering at the North—this Sam Slicking the word Yankees. Haliburton, an Englishman, wrote for an English audience—in an English colony—and the English mind being open to accept anything that would satirize Americans, takes Sam Slick for a text book, when we never use the language at all which he ascribes to us. [Oh!] Americans never use the word Brittisher, and you should know that when you sneer at the Yankee, you sneer at your own people.

The pilgrims were Englishmen. When they landed on the Western shore, the Indians ran down to meet them, crying, "Yengeese! Yengeese!" which is the Indian word for English; and as Englishmen torture language into most uncouth shapes, calling my lord—my lud—Derby—Darby, and persist in calling Cowper—Cooper!—[laughter]—so the Indian word Yengeese in time became Yengees—Yankee—Yankee. [Hear, hear.] Yankee—meaning Englishman—so remember in future when you sneer at the word Yankee, you sneer at yourself and your own countrymen. [Applause.] The New Englander is proud of the name. You compliment me, sir, by the allusion, for it is the Yankee who has raised the Flag of the Union on every mountain in Christendom and raised its hallowed folds over every billow in all the oceans. [Cheers.] The secessionist in the winter carries on his trade on Yankee capital, and in the summer is obliged to go to Yankee watering places for his vacation; spending pennies in his meagre plantation fare where nobody is looking on, but throwing away pounds in Yankee land in the bar-rooms, the gambling-houses and places of evil repute, wherever he can dazzle the unsuspecting with his bank notes. [Loud laughter.]

The game of Brag is not always a game of cards. Is there any game about here, asked the young Englishman, with bag and gun, when landing on the banks of the Mississippi? Yes, plenty, leaped the negro. What? Oh, principally Poker! [Laughter.] That is not a Yankee game, or Yankee story. [Laughter.] The South depends upon the Yankee for food and raiment—for its medicines—its necessities and its luxuries. The Yankee supplies the secessionist with Bibles, though seldom called for, and printing paper and ice, and coffins. [Laughter.] The secession mother sends to Yankee land for a Yankee schoolmistress to teach her children. And the Secession father sends his sons to Yankee West Points, Yankee naval schools, and Yankee colleges. Many of to-day's traitors were taught truth, honor, morality and religion at our Yankee Harvard University, only to return and lie and swear—and steal and breed treason. [Hear.] Remember again, sir, when you sneer, that Yankee means Englishman—or may be translated—as the true type of such a Christian gentleman. [Cheers.]

How can the honorable speaker quote Latin when he knows that none of us understand it. [Laughter.] Said the classic Sir James Graham to the honest old sailor, Sir Charles Napier, after a warm argument regarding Cronstadt—"*In medio tutissimus ibis*." Sir Charles, under great excitement, responded, "You are another!" [Laughter.] "Another what?" "Just what you called me." [Laughter.] But even Latin won't do to make out a case for Secession. He says, as a rule, the attacked party always deserves the most sympathy—intimating, in the face of what is not true, that the North attacked the South, when we all know that Beauregard fired the first shot at Anderson. [That's so.] On that principle he would have been with the Russians in the Crimean war, against his own countrymen—[Hear, and applause]—or, with better analogy, when discovering a scamp maltreating a woman, or committing a burglary, he would side with the desperate thief rather than the policeman whose duty it was to arrest him. [Hear.]

He speaks again of Carolinian chivalry! I am tired of that now. Who ever heard of it until Brooks brutally crept behind the back of Senator Sumner with bludgeon in hand, with the intention of assassinating him in the Senate Chamber, while his confederate Keitt stood by with loaded revolver to see fair play? [Shame.] The chivalry are no longer in Congress, and the world can no longer witness there a repetition of such disgraceful secession blackguardism! Southern chivalry! Look at our armies within six miles of the chivalric Charleston! Thank God, I am a Puritan and no Cavalier—I am a Roundhead and no Pretender—I belong to the Cromwellian army, and pride myself on being a Yankee! [Cheers.] The Secessionist accuses the North of frauds, and says that from the first to the last President there has been nothing but robbery and corruption. Now, as I have before proved that the South for seventy years controlled the Government and was the Treasurer of the nation, I am not surprised at his statement. [Loud cheers.]

The Right Hon. Secessionist who immediately preceded me disputed my statement that the South robbed the North of fifty millions sterling private debts, and fifty millions sterling of private property, and said that when the Secessionist Commissioners went to Washington, they offered to pay the Administration all debts, and so forth. Shades of repudiation, protect me! They pay! Why, gentlemen, an anecdote will best show how ridiculous is that statement. The first secessionist, you know, was *Satan!* [Laughter and cheers.] He seceded from a purer world—and with inimitable check he took our Saviour upon a high mount, and offered all the kingdoms round about if he would join his secession party, when every estate he had was mortgaged, and the poor devil had not a shilling in the world. [Loud cheers and renewed laughter.] He should have given Mr. Seward credit for generosity in permitting the scamps to return at all. [Oh.] You may comment, but had O'Brien, and Mitchell, and Meagher presented themselves to Lord John Russell at Downing street in 1848, on a similar errand, how quickly they would have been incarcerated in the Tower. [Yes, and loud applause.] The gentleman wants a monarchy. During the next few weeks he shall have all the military advantages of such a government. [Hear.]

The game is up, and the hunters are starting with the bugle. Long before Mr. Cowper gets his drive through Hyde Park, or Sir Robert Peel fights The O'Donoghue, our manikin traitors will be no more. The Secessionist made one statement about Southern courage which I must rectify. This is the same old brag that one Southerner is equal to three or four Yankees—he said that he himself was good any time for two. [Hear.] Now, Mr. Chairman, if I have a weak point that is strong, that is the point—[laughter]—and if you will suspend the rules and send out for a pair of gloves, I will soon prove to you by facts—while he uses words—that there is one Northerner, at least, who will make as short work of him physically as he has done intellectually. [Loud and continued cheers and laughter.]

The challenged party became the challenger, but Mr. Train's proposition, however, was not accepted; and, during the excitement created by the novel offer, the question was adjourned until Wednesday.

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PENSIONS AND BOUNTY. WILLSON & MERRIAM, No. 68 CLARK STREET, Devote their undivided attention to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS against the Government. SOL. M. WILLSON. J. W. MERRIAM.

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WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Att'ys at Law. Office No. 68 South Clark street. Post Office Box 4015, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of BEEF AND PORK. Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Office ... Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE. Office and Foundry, 156 and 158 South Canal street.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Cairo, etc. CAIRO, ILL., March 3d, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received (from loyal citizens only) at this office until 12 M., March 13th, 1862, for supplying Fresh Bread for the troops at Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt and Mound City, until June 30th, 1862, commencing on April 1st, 1862. The Bread to be of the best quality and made of the best wheat flour, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Bids must state the price per pound delivered, and be accompanied by a guarantee by two responsible persons that the bidder will, if his bid be accepted, sign the contract. Separate bids will be received for Mound City. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Bread." B. DUBARRY, Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Cairo, etc. CAIRO, ILL., March 5th, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received (from loyal citizens only) at this office until 12 M., March 15th, 1862, for supplying 10,000 bushels of Potatoes for the Subsistence Department, United States Army. The Potatoes to be of the best quality in gunny sacks and to be delivered at such points in Cairo, Ill., or Paducah, Ky., in such quantities and at such times as may be required during the months of March and April, 1862. Bids must state the price per bushel of sixty pounds delivered, and be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will, if his bid be accepted, sign the contract. Separate bids will be received for Cairo and Paducah, as also for quantities not less than 1,000 bushels. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Potatoes." B. DUBARRY, Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENT'S DRESS HATS, SPRING STYLES, FOR 1862, JUST OUT. Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, and all the details and elegancies which impart finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New. COVENTRY CAMBRIC FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS. This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards without a joint. These rufflings have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered without a hem, are made of all widths, and also with two widths on one cord. They are incomparably finer, cheaper and better than anything of the kind in the market. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them. Imported direct from England by SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish ... Bands and individuals with every article in their line At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box ...

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT! 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied ... Steam Fitting and Plumbing ... Building and Plumbing done to order. ... Washington street.

Insurance.

OFFICE CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY. February ..., 1862. Annual Statement for the year ending February ..., 1862, submitted to the Stockholders at their annual meeting, held on the 8th of March, 1862. Capital Stock... Surplus... Total... ASSETS: ... Cash loaned on call, 10 per cent ... Cash loaned on bond and mortgage on city property, 10 per cent ... Chicago City Water Loan Bonds, 6 per cent ... Chicago City Bonds, 6 per cent ... Illinois State Bonds, 6 per cent ... U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent ... Total ... Claims for losses, due or not due ... C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary. We, the undersigned, a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, have examined the foregoing statement and assets of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, and find the same correct in amount and detail. ... Committee.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies: HOME, of New York. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. CITIZENS, of New York. UNITY, of London. And other responsible Companies. Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Office 150 South Water Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION Of the U. S. BRANCH Of the UNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AT NEW YORK, January 1st, 1862.

ASSETS:

United States 6 per cent stock	$10,302 00
New York State 5 and 6 per cent stock	115,500 00
New York City 6 per cent stock	25,000 00
Cash loaned on collateral	800 00
Cash in hand and in bank	10,846 76
Cash in hands of Agents	8,605 93
All other investments	54,491 96
Office Furniture	494 17
Interest accrued	315 00—$224,343 23

LIABILITIES.

Losses ascertained and unpaid	$2,054 50
All other claims	1,406 64— 3,461 14
Net Assets	$220,882 09

** NOTE.—The above statement shows the condition of the United States Branch alone. The total available assets of the Company, including its English securities, amount to $4,793,822; and this is entirely independent of the Life business which is a totally distinct Company. GEO. ADLARD, Manager, 28 Wall street, New York.

New York Trustees. Wm. H. Macy, Pres. Leather Manufacturing Bank, James M. Morrison, Pres. Manhattan Bank, Watts Sherman, firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

A Special Fund of $150,000 is held by the New York Trustees, in accordance with the laws of the State, for the benefit of policy holders, and cannot be withdrawn while any policy is in force. The Unity Fire Insurance Company insure against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c., at the usual rates. Losses adjusted and promptly paid, without reference to London. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., January, - - - 1862. ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 32,560 57
Cash in hands of agents	37,667 15
Call Loans	57,637 29
Real Estate, unencumbered	125,000 00
Bonds of City of Rochester, N. Y., 6s	14,000 00
" " Buffalo, "	28,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6s	50,000 00
" " " 7 3-10	20,000 00
First Liens on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	667,300 00
Due for premiums	5,616 00
All other securities	29,450 00
Total	$1,034,700 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses waiting proof	$15,849 0
N. B.—Total paid up Capital and accumulated surplus of the Company	$8,299,130 00

Losses always paid WITHOUT GRACE, and without deduction of INTEREST. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agts., S. E. Cor. CLARK & S. WATER STS.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company. OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital, - - - - - $200,000. DIRECTORS: Benj. Lombard, M. D. Gilman, Geo. W. Gage, Van H. Higgins, John V. Farwell, Marshall Ayres, Matthew Bolles, Elvis Harwood, Oliver Whitaker, James W. Stone, Josiah Lombard, Daniel Sharp, Levi F. Stevens, D. L. Phillips, Isaac G. Lombard, J. O. Hoyt, Chas. Chandler, Thomas Harless. BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S Improved Piano Fortes. MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS, Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY. FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE and TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect. The above instruments can be seen at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL. 150 Barrels Kier's Oil, 75 Barrels "Star" Oil, 100 Barrels Excelsior Oil, FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY POPE & SLOCUM, LAMP AND OIL STORE, 122 CLARK STREET.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS.—The place to procure the very best article is at STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Where our shelves are filled with goods manufactured under our own personal direction, of choice materials and workmanship. As a test of superiority we exhibit FOUR SILVER MEDALS, One of which was awarded by the American Institute of New York, FOR THE BEST WORK EVER IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS. ACCOUNT BOOKS Of every description, SINGLY or in SETTS, made to order, of any desired style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, At short notice and lowest living prices. F. MUNSON, Manufacturing Stationer, No. 140 Lake street.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city ... White Wheat Flour of the best ... Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 278 South Water Street.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO. CORBINS OWN SEGARS. Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco. For sale at Wholesale and Retail at NO. 85 CLARK STREET, Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines. PRICES FROM $25 TO $50. Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent. All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools;) Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of ... years in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, simplest, most durable and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. ... We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 133 Lake Street, (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S $30 Thirty Dollar $30 SEWING MACHINE, Having the NEW ECCENTRIC FEED, Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest Double-Threaded Machine Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 105 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2864.

Military Wares.

SWORDS FOR PRESENTATION. TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK and No. 79 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS, Importers and Manufacturers of all Kinds of Military Wares, Solicit the attention of Civic and Military Associations, Commands on National or State service, Patriotic Clubs and individuals to their large stock of Rich Staff and Dress Army and Navy Swords. Their assortment includes the choicest Blades of English Manufacture, Identical with those made for Wilkinson, of London, worn by the officers of the British Army, and most approved by experienced European authorities; the elegantly wrought Blades of Solingen on the Rhine, In fibre and finish the recognized modern type of the celebrated DAMASCUS STEEL; the excellent and serviceable Blades of Collins, of Hartford, Besides those of other domestic fabricants. The mountings of these blades, in all cases executed within the establishment, will be found to comprise all requisite styles of ornamentation, the scabbards being of Silver, Silver Gilt, Bronze, Plain or Fire Gilt, Silver Plated, Burnished Steel, Rich Leather, etc., with bands of Plain, Chased or Embossed Gilt, or Solid Silver; the Gripes and Guards of every variety of material and finish, and of either regulation pattern or original design. Should an article of EXTRAORDINARY ELEGANCE, Of a richness and costliness not represented in stock, be required for presentation, the capabilities of the establishment for the manufacture of the choicest works in gold and silver, and its general artistic resources are unusual guarantees of its satisfactory and speedy production in the shortest time. Individuals purchasing Swords of Tiffany & Co. are informed that every blade is subjected to tests even more severe than those enjoined by Government, before it is placed on sale—the testing block being in the establishment, and at the command of all who prefer immediate proof of the excellence of their swords.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real Buckskin Dress Gauntlets. Also, Infantry Field and Line Officers' Swords, the best articles made; Smith and Wesson and Pond's Revolvers and Cartridges; Shoulder Straps, Bugles, &c., all sold very cheap for cash. E. K. BOWEN, 30 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the United States Express Office.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County,—April Term, 1862. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Maneva Beers, Ralph W. Hill, Seth C. Hapgood, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers, Maneva Beers, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler, the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers, Maneva Beers, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler, that said complainant filed his amended bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of February, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of April next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers, Maneva Beers, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next April term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's amended bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. ... W. H. MAYBOURNE, Complainant's Solicitor. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

WHEREAS.—By Mortgage, dated April 1, A. D. 1855, and recorded in Cook county, in book 29 of Mortgages, page 64, J. W. Waughop, and Ellen his wife, conveyed to E. K. Swift, L. P. Swift, J. S. Johnston, sub lots 5 and 6 of lots 1 and 4, block 13, Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, to secure five bonds of the same date, therewith conditioned to pay each $1,100.00 in five years from date, and fifty interest notes or coupons of fifty dollars each, with power of sale in case of default in payment of said principal or interest. And whereas, said mortgage was duly assigned to me by said Swifts and Johnson, by deed dated April 9th, A. D. 1860, and said bonds and coupons having been also duly endorsed and delivered, and default having been made in the payment of said principal sum of $5,000.00, and interest, ... Now I shall sell, by virtue of the power in said mortgage, on Friday, the Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the money due on said bonds and coupons, with costs of sale and conveyance, the premises above described, and all the right, title and interest, in law and in equity, of the said J. W. Waughop and Ellen his wife, their heirs and assigns, in and to the same. ... Assignee of said Mortgage. Chicago, March 3, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862.—Osborn R. Keith, Albert E. Faxon and Edson Keith vs. George Crist.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said George Crist, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 7th day of February, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Osborn R. Keith, Albert E. Faxon and Edson Keith, and against the estate of the said George Crist, for the sum of One Hundred and Three 60-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said George Crist, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1862, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOMAS ... CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. John Lewis vs. James H. Rees, Harriet F. Rees, Edward H. Talcott, Patrick Mullins and Patrick Walsh.—Decree of Foreclosure. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a Mandate in a Decree entered in the above entitled cause, at the late term of said Court, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House ... Block ... ninety (90), Old Town, in the City of Chicago, on the ... day of March, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the premises described in said Decree, to wit: Lot ... in Block ... in ... seventy (77), in the School Section Addition to Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, or so much and such portions thereof as may be sufficient to make the money due upon said Decree, ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, March 6th, 1862.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. I will sell on the 25th day of March next, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., my right, title and interest derived under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by ... the following described lots, pieces and parcels of land, viz:—Lots ..., 11 and 12 in Block ... in Brooks & Kilbreth's Subdivision of Block ... in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half ... ASHER CARTER. ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. The Bank of the State of Indiana, for the use of ... vs. ... [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, ... GREEN BAY, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, as follows: ... WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION ... S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after SUNDAY, February 16th, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: ... Accommodation ... Trains arrive ... Baggage checked to all important points. For through tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN Trains leave Chicago ... W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ... JAMES MORE, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily, at ... For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage to be checked through to all Eastern Cities. ... W. F. HINES, Gen. Pass. Agent. ... A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ... THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 355 Miles Double Track, (with its connections) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, Also close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (450 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. ... CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois; ... ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. ...

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: ... Cincinnati Express, (Sundays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. ... JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago ... Joliet Accommodation ... Through Trains arrive ...

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: ... Luxurious new Sleeping Cars, on night trains. ... JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. ... Gen. Western Agt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. ... C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. ... TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—Winter Arrangement. ...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

THE CITY.

AVANT COURIER.—The Tremont House served up to their boarders at dinner yesterday a fine sample of Connecticut River Shad. Spring is coming.

POSTPONED.—The case of Captain Crofton, the hero of the Crofton-Kraatz tragedy, whose trial was set for the February term of the Du Page Circuit Court, has been postponed until the fall term. Capt. Crofton is with his command in Kentucky.

MALT LIQUORS WANTED.—The Chicago Sanitary Commission has received a despatch from their agent at Cairo, asking for a supply of malt liquors—*porter or ale*, bottled. Will not a benevolent public respond to this call at once? Donations can be left at the rooms of the Commission, No. 41 Wabash Avenue.

☞ Jewett & Co., Grocery Auction House, 56 Dearborn street, will sell at 10 o'clock to-day, 200 boxes German, family and castile soap, 100 boxes candles, 100 bales cotton batting, 200 boxes starch, 100 barrels pure brandy, whisky, gin, spirits, 100 kegs white lead, 50 boxes Virginia tobacco, 100 barrels herring, etc.

ATTENTION MUSICIANS.—Nevins, the Champion Drummer, has lately joined the Nineteenth Regiment and is about starting for their location. He wants to take six or seven good men with him for field musicians under his instructions. Apply at "Nevins'," northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, within the ensuing six days.

FROM TAYLOR'S BATTERY.—Sergeant A. Heartt, of Taylor's Battery, is now in the city on a short furlough. He left the corps in good condition and is to start on the return trip on Monday morning next. Parties desiring to forward letters or small packages to their friends in the battery can be accommodated by leaving their articles at this office to-day.

MEETING OF THE PRYTANEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The public meeting of the Prytaneum of the University of Chicago takes place next Saturday evening at half-past seven, in the Chapel of the University building. There will be an interesting programme of exercises, consisting of declamations, debates, essays, music and orations, by the students of the institution.

LARCENIES OF CLOTHING.—From the number of coats lately stolen in Chicago, one would imagine that the city was afflicted with a flock of Flora McFlimsey's of the male species, having "nothing to wear." No less than half a dozen complaints of loss of coats, pants and vests have been reported at the Central Police Station within a few days. Hall thieves are about. Look well to the hall door fastenings and keep your revolvers ready loaded and capped.

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.—Miss Julia Daly and Our Female American Cousin still draw fine houses at McVicker's Theatre. Miss Daly has become a favorite with all classes, as much for her excellent musical abilities as from her acting. Though not a character invulnerable to criticism—in fact in several places it is open to severe scarification—"Pamelia Appleby" is acknowledged to be very funny, and is rendered by Miss Daly with grace and good effect. The support rendered by the stock company is excellent, and all conspire to make an agreeable evening's entertainment.

THE EQUINOCTIAL.—We are in the midst of the great equinoctial. This semi-annual infliction was ushered in on Thursday evening by a terrific thunder storm, the like of which is not remembered by that venerable antiquary the "oldest inhabitant." For twenty-four hours we have been favored with continual drizzle—a cold, tedious, piercing, penetrating storm—which has but a single redeeming quality; it comes from the north, and puts to flight the flood of communications with which we have been overwhelmed, intended to elucidate the "water question." The Board of Public Works will thank an overruling Providence for cutting the Gordian knot, and furnishing a ready solution for a vexed enigma.

RELICS OF FORT DONELSON.—When the intelligence first reached Chicago of the fearful decimation and wounding of our brave soldiers on the field of Donelson, and the appeal was made for assistance in the care of the suffering and dying, our readers will remember how eagerly our surgeons and citizens volunteered, and how gratefully these offers of assistance were received. Among the first to reach the Fort, was our friend Francis Munson, Esq., 140 Lake street. Of his untiring and unselfish efforts in the care of our wounded braves, the recipients of his attentions and the surgeons in charge speak in terms of admiration. Regardless of personal and business considerations, he remained at Donelson until his efforts were no longer needed in that direction. On his return he succeeded in securing a large number of articles of trifling value of themselves, but as souvenirs of the battle-field, priceless. These consist in part, of secesh overcoats, made of heavy cotton jean, such as are furnished the soldiers of the C. S. A. at a cost of $16—knives of every description—arms and fragments of arms—guns—ammunition—the pistol from the torpedo sunk in the Cumberland which was to annihilate Commodore Foote and the gun boat fleet, rebel documents, &c., all of which are appropriately labeled and arranged with excellent taste in a show-case in his store, where they are objects of admiration not unmixed with a certain undefinable sensation of awe on the part of numerous visitors. The curious will find them well worthy of inspection.

The Young Men's Association.

The annual election of this Association is close at hand, and it may not be amiss—in fact, is highly proper—that the members should, prior to the election, have foreshadowed to them something of the doings of the past year, that they may act understandingly on election day. The past year has been a bad one on all accounts. The new Board took the management from its predecessors with a heavy debt. The war soon broke out, and the excitement incident to the war, the close times for money thereby created, and the public mind far from being in a literary mood, with other reasons unnecessary to mention, but apparent from the nature of the case, have combined to put back the interests of this, as well as other associations of a similar character. Foreseeing this, economy was at once adopted as the first principle to govern the actions of the managers. A reduction in rent of five hundred dollars was obtained, and a strict enforcement of all the rules for collecting dues was ordered. Later in the year, the services of the Senior Librarian were dispensed with (for economy's sake only.) The times would not warrant a large outlay for books, although all new works of value published during the year have been placed in the library, and the volumes on hand have been kept in repair.

Correspondence has been held with all the leading lecturers of the country, and it was ascertained that but very few of the leading or paying speakers intended coming West. Consequently, the usual course was abandoned. The Association could not afford to give lectures at a loss to itself, and to make up a course of such material as would necessarily have composed it, would have resulted in loss of money. It was therefore considered judicious to give no lectures, except such as might offer, that in the opinion of the managers would prove remunerative. These have been few, while applications for the privilege of lecturing before the Association have been numerous. But it is reserved for future Boards, in more prosperous times, to experiment in unknown lecturers.

The saving in expense for the year 1862, has been more than the profits of any course of lectures ever given by the Board. It would have been impossible to have given a course of lectures without losing all our savings. Despite the circumstances, the Association will be handed over to the next Board of Managers, nearly, if not quite out of debt. The coming winter will no doubt be a favorable one for literary entertainments, as one extreme follows another. The war has given rise to new subjects as well as created new men, so that there will be material for a splendid course of lectures another season, and a grand rush for the Western cities. Whoever may be elected President and Managers for the ensuing year, cannot fail to meet with success, and go out of the year with credit, with the affairs of the Association in snug shape, and fair prospects for good times ahead. A fine path is laid out for the incoming Board to distinguish themselves. So let there be a spirited election. Put energetic men in office and another year will see the Young Men's Association in a more flourishing condition than it ever was.

The election takes place on Saturday, the 22d of the present month.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION!

Depot Struck by Lightning—$12,000 Loss.

The terrific thunder-storm which passed over the city at an early hour yesterday morning, was productive of disastrous results, in the destruction of the passenger depot of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroads, situated on Canal street near Madison street bridge. Those who were abroad at that hour cannot fail to remember the flashes of lightning which appeared to descend upon the earth in broad sheets of fire. Shortly after 1 o'clock, immediately succeeding a more blinding flash and a more deafening crash than those preceding, flames were seen issuing from the roof of the passenger depot, and despite the efforts of the firemen, who, notwithstanding the look-out on the Court House tower failed to discover the conflagration, were early on the ground, the building, with its contents, was burned to ashes.

Capt. H. J. Spaulding, for a long time connected with the Michigan Central Railroad, and now Depot-Master for the roads using this building, occupied a room in the office, and awoke soon after the structure was fired. He immediately commenced securing the tickets and office effects, and in this endeavor came very near forfeiting his life. Returning to the office a second time to carry away the company books and papers, a current of air suddenly caused the door to close, and he fell to the floor in a state of partial suffocation. At this time the watchman employed about the premises broke down the door, and succeeded in dragging Mr. Spaulding into the open air, not, however, until he was very seriously burned about the head and shoulders. Mr. Spaulding was taken to his house on Madison near Aberdeen street, as soon as a carriage could be obtained, and now lies in an exceedingly precarious condition. It is feared he may not recover.

The building, which was a temporary wooden one, moved upon the ground for occupancy until the New Union Depot should be completed, was occupied by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Alton and St. Louis Companies, and used as an office for the sale of tickets and the storing of baggage. The tickets of the former company were saved, as were also their money, books and papers, all of which were in the safe, and, of course, out of reach of the devouring element. They were not so successful in securing the baggage, of which a large amount was stored in the baggage-room. This was unusually valuable, and belonged mostly to our own citizens. C. H. McCormick, Esq., lost three trunks filled with his wife's clothing, all of which was exceedingly costly. One of the trunks contained a velvet cloak valued at two hundred dollars. His entire loss will exceed five hundred dollars. The damage to the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, including the building and the baggage destroyed, will probably exceed ten thousand dollars. Besides this, the Eastern mail, brought by the train the preceding night, was entirely destroyed, as was also the Company's mail matter intended to be sent forward by the morning train. One gentleman who arrived by the St. Louis road on Thursday evening, and who left his trunks at the depot, intending to take the morning run for Cincinnati, arrived at the depot to find his trunks and their valuable contents a heap of ashes.

The loss sustained by the Alton and St. Louis Company is much less serious. A small amount of tickets were burned, and a portion of the baggage: but this company will not lose to exceed fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars. The Railroad Companies will doubtless make the loss good to the baggage owners. We understand that the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Company will immediately re-build the depot for use until the Great Union Depot shall be completed.

Death of an Estimable Citizen.

Our city readers will be sorry to learn that L. D. Olmstead, for several years one of our leading merchants, and more recently largely engaged as an insurance and loan agent, died on Thursday, the 13th inst., at the residence of his father-in-law, Geo. Merriam, Esq., in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Olmstead was the youngest son of the late Prof. Olmstead of New Haven, and came to this city in 1848. Led by his attachments to business to forsake literary pursuits, he commenced as a clerk or partner with T. B. Carter. Afterwards he went into business on his own account, and after a few years, by the exercise of industry, perseverance, and a generous course toward the public, succeeded in accumulating a handsome property. Our readers will many of them recollect his splendid warehouse for the sale of dry-goods on Lake street, near the corner of Clark, and also what a void was left in the circle of that trade when, in 1857, he closed his business and went into an insurance and loan agency office. He succeeded equally well in his new calling and gained as fair a reputation in it as he had borne in the old. This had continued without spot or blemish to the date of his decease. After having been confined in his home most of the time for three or four weeks, he left the city with his family for the East, with the hope that he might so far recover as to be able to return again. But a few days after his arrival there he began to fail, and about two weeks after he left this city he died, aged about thirty-five years.

The loss of Mr. Olmsted will be felt by the community generally, and the New England Church, of which he was a consistent member, will especially appreciate the great bereavement that has fallen upon it in taking him from its midst.

The cheerful and peaceful resignation with which the departed brother bore his pains, after his condition had been made known to him, and yet while he was able to visit among his friends, will remain hereafter among the most pleasant memories and most encouraging thoughts of his Christain brethren and relatives. *

Affairs at Camp Douglas.

The prisoners at Camp Douglas belonging to the Kentucky and Tennessee Regiments, are petitioning the commanding officer for a release from confinement, on the ground that they are and always have been Union men, and as a clincher to the assertion, offering to take the oath of allegiance. In all such instances the petitioners are referred to Gen. Halleck. There has been but a single instance where a release has been ordered by that officer, and that was recorded yesterday—the case of a member of a Mississippi Regiment.

NO MORE GREY UNIFORMS.—An order was received yesterday by Col. Mulligan, issued by Major Gen. Halleck, the 10th instant, forbidding officers and men wearing grey or mixed colored overcoats or uniforms. All infringing the command will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. Where the grey uniforms have been duly issued to the men from the proper department, they are to be immediately returned to the Quartermaster, who is ordered to furnish others of the proper color in their place, without any expense to the soldier.

CONTRADICTED.—The report current in the city, that arrangements have been perfected for the exchange of the several Mississippi and Texas regiments, now in confinement at Cottage Grove, is wholly without foundation. No such intention has been entertained.

THE REBEL SURGEONS AGAIN.—The account appearing in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, in which the delinquencies of the rebel surgeons were narrated, created quite a flutter and a flurry among the fraternity. The facts are as we have stated, and were derived from the best authority. Dr. Hoyt of Nashville, Tennessee, who was deputed to look after the interests of the prisoners from that State, does not hesitate to say that their treatment of the prisoners is in the highest degree culpable, and ought to dishonor and disgrace them in any community. We hope and expect to see an improvement in their department.

MORTALITY REPORT.—The following deaths have occurred among the prisoners since our last report:

March 13th:
Edward McCormick, Co. H, 10th Tennessee.
March 14th:
Wm. H. Nite, Co. C, 49d Tennessee.
T. B. Higgs, Co. C, 49th Tennessee.
James M. Alken, Co. C, 49th Tennessee.
D. R. Orgain, Co. A, 49th Tennessee.
Allen Bolcombe, Co. C, 27th Alabama.
C. H. Goodman, Co. H, 3d Tennessee.

Reported to-day	7
Previously reported	67
Total	74

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual meeting of this Association will occur at their rooms, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Monday evening, March 17th, at 7½ o'clock. The annual election of officers will take place on Monday afternoon at the same place. Polls open from one to eight o'clock p. m. Members entitled to vote must be clear on the books. The Treasurer will be in attendance at the rooms from one o'clock p. m.

R. M. GUILFORD, Secretary.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, evidently from his dress, an Irish laborer, was found floating inside the breakwater, near the Illinois Central Depot, early last evening. No examination of the body was made. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning, when the facts necessary for its identification will probably be elicited.

The Water and the Remedy.

EDITORS Chicago Tribune:

Having noticed several articles lately in the papers on the subject and condition of our lake water, furnished by the City Water Works, allow me to say for the benefit of those who suffer and complain, that I have not suffered in the least for the last five years. At that time I purchased a Water Filter from Thomas George, which has never failed to cleanse the hydrant water and make it perfectly sweet, no matter what the condition of it when drawn. I presume all who complain of the water can fare as well as I have, by calling on Mr. George.

E. BOWEN,
No. 30 Washington street.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I want to find homes for two children, three and seven years of age, boys, brothers and American. They can be adopted or not, at the option of those who take them; also boarding for a babe nineteen months old, in some healthy country home, at two dollars a week. Apply to Robert Collyer, 177 Randolph street. Office open from 1 to 4 P. M.

"Delinquent Girls—What Shall be Done with Them?"

Editors Chicago Tribune;

Does your correspondent, "M. B. D.," does Rev. Mr. Collyer, of the Ministry at Large, does Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of the City Missions, do the "two gentlemen connected with the Young Men's Christian Association," know that there is already, within the limits of the city of Chicago, a house of refuge, an asylum, a Christian home, for unfortunate women, for abandoned women, for women and girls who long to be once more virtuous? A home, an asylum, which is no experiment but a tried remedy, for all those ills and miseries which sin and shame and a profligate life bring to the victims of social vice?

If those benevolent gentlemen are not really ignorant of such a home and refuge, let them act upon the knowledge which they possess, and turn the streams of christian charity evoked by the needful (God only knows how needful) appeal in your paper of this morning, into one broad, deep channel which shall really effect the reformation so much desired, instead of dividing the bounties and of course weakening the results and producing only imperfect fruits. Let none of the philanthropic of our city, or any other city, imagine that this class of unfortunates can be cured by anything less kind and consoling than a home, than by living with sympathetic christian women; women, too, who have turned aside from all the joys of domestic life to heal the disgusting moral sickness, to comfort the anguish and minister to the infirmities of the unhappy beings whom society fears, and justly, to bring in contact with private families. Through their affections they have been ruined; through their affections, under christian guidance, they must be restored. No hireling matron can heal the aching ulcer, as no home-residing mother or sister can with safety touch it.

Mr. Editor, I speak not only from the very deep of my heart but from a good knowledge and close observation of the workings and success of the "House of the Good Shepherd" when I call upon all City Missionaries, Ministers at Large, upon all good christian people, and especially upon all women reposing by the mercy of Heaven, in virtuous homes, to direct their charitable aid to the enlargement, support and all needful encouragement of the House of the Good Shepherd, or Magdalen Asylum; truly the house of the kindest of shepherds, truly the asylum of the most penitent of heart broken Magdalens, and for the most shame-stricken outcast of society. It is an institution which always succeeds, has always succeeded, will always succeed; and in this city is accomplishing an amount of good which few dream of, only needing aid to make it efficient for every class of unfortunate women and girls, from those who have taken but one downward step, to those who have drained to the dregs of infamy and prostitution.

For the love of God, let us have no sects and denominations in such a business as this. When a home has been already provided, when the holy and devoted women are already engaged in the work, and are trained and pledged to its faithful fulfilment, send *there* and *to them* the morally sick, and do not waste time and money in waiting to build another. Hundreds who might be saved by sending them *now* to the House of the Good Shepherd, by aiding *now* the necessities of the devoted women in charge of it, will be lost, lost beyond all help, before the first stone will be laid in the foundation of a Reform School for Delinquent Girls.

A WOMAN.

Chicago, March 14th, 1862.

Reply of Dr. Davis.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of Thursday morning, you publish an article under the above caption and signed "Republican," which pretends to be an account of my lecture in the hall of the Democratic Invincible Club, on Tuesday evening last. The article embraces essentially thirty-four distinct sentences; eighteen, or more than one-half of which, are unqualified, unmitigated, inexcusable lies. Such lies too, as could be concocted only by one who had been indicted by a jury of his neighbors for violating the laws of his country and disturbing the public peace. It is not surprising that one who sits down and deliberately writes out the most abominable misrepresentations and falsehoods, should endeavor to conceal himself behind a fictitious signature. For unless his face is literally made of brass, and his conscience seared with an iron seven times hotter than the furnaces that received the Hebrews of old, he would certainly blush and hang his head at the sight of every honest man he meets. My lecture occupied nearly an hour and a half, and a correct synopsis of it would require more time than I have to spare at this moment, and would probably occupy more space than you would be willing to give it in the columns of your paper. Its main objects were to show the evil effects upon all parts of the country, of long continued partisan and sectional misrepresentations, exaggerations and denunciations.

To show that slavery is the pretext rather than the true cause of the present war—that the most effectual method of speedily subduing the rebellion, is to drop the slavery question and devote all our energies to the single purpose of striking down every arm, whether black or white, whether North or South, that is raised in open hostility to the *Constitution* and the laws of the Union; and that the only mode of restoring it is to respect and obey every provision of the Constitution ourselves—maintain inviolate the political *equality* of the States; substitute friendship, liberality, and charity in the place of enmity, denunciation and bigotry; and forever leave slavery where we leave all other local and municipal matters—exclusively to the States in which it exists. Such was, briefly, the general tenor and objects of the lecture for which I am held up in your columns as advocating slavery and secession. Yes, while four of my private office students are now with the army on the battle fields for the Union; some of them directly aided by money out of my own pocket; and while I am daily spending from two to five dollars' worth of time in gratuitous attendance on sick soldiers or their wives and children, this sneaking libeler, who signs himself "Republican," is availing himself of your columns to present me before the public as an advocate of slavery and secession. All I ask, is that you shall give this letter the same publicity as you have his tissue of falsehoods.

Yours, &c. N. S. DAVIS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 416—Henry C. Bower et al. and Samuel Graydon, made party complainants to said bill; on petition filed. No. 555—John A. Wheeler vs. Solomon Great; decree to be entered as prepared. No. 694—Jacob Steiner vs. Delos Crosby et al.; default, and clerk to assess damages. No. 677—Hansom K. Corning, assignee, &c., vs. William M. Butler; default and writ of inquiry. No. 676—Samuel P. Jewett vs. David Sheehan; Default heretofore entered; Clerk now to assess damages. No. 399—Chancery. William P. Mason vs. Hiram Joy et al; Master's report filed, and confirmed, unless cause be shown by to-morrow morning. No. 68—Chancery. W. H. Reed, et al vs. Henry Stephens, et al.; Demurrer overruled. Leave given to withdraw demurrer, and to answer.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, *Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 588—Clifton Angrave vs. H. Burwell et al.; on motion of Burwell and Wyant, garnishees, founded on affidavits, it is ordered that the judgment herein against them, be set aside on the payment of $479.74 into court, with leave to said garnashees to file an additional answer, and bring it to court, as parties, the assignee named in said affidavit; and it is further ordered that said sum of money remain on deposit with the clerk of this court until further order thereof. No. 637—Marvin B. Street vs. Charles Beers; jury again called, and trial resumed.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—Cases dismissed: Nos. 312, 351, 517, 581.

No. 670—Myron H. Norton et al, vs. Edward Doonghue; motion to set aside judgment by defendant, overruled. No. 308—Thomas Greer vs. Samuel J. Walker; On affidavit of defendant, and his motion, cause continued at defendant's costs. No. 216—John L. Walsh et al, vs. Chas. Reissig; parties and jury present, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Goodrich*—No. 1,344—The Sheffield Mining and Transportation Company vs. Isaac Coale; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 380—James H. Bowen et al vs. James Dunton et al; judgment by stipulation on file, at plaintiff's costs. No. 1,011—Chas. Place et al vs. F. G. Ford; proof of publication; default and judgment. No. 1256—Edward Schlaeger vs. Augustus Bruning; time to plead extended until Thursday, 20th. No. 680—Orange Fargo vs. John F. Stafford; demurrer to 3d plea overruled. Defendant withdraws his plea, and leave to plaintiff to reply double to defendant's 3d plea, by Tuesday, 18th. No. 884—Van H. Higgins vs. L. Jurgin; on motion of defendant, *venire* changed to Circuit Court of Cook County. No. 614—Hannah Rattray vs. Milton E. Reynolds et al; demurrer to narr. withdrawn, and leave to plaintiff to file amended narr. No. 770—The People, use of M. M. Hibbard, vs. Hugh Maher et al; demurrer to pleas sustained, and leave to plead by Monday next.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breaking, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. mch15-3teod

MARRIAGE AND VISITING CARDS.—"Yankee Card Writer's" office at Sherman House. Calling Cards reduced to $1.50 per pack for one week. Ladies call in parlors. Orders by mail—send price, of four stamps, for sample, to O. SACKETT. mch15-4t

Pure Water for Drinking and Cooking.

Good health underlies all other blessings and enjoyments, and, as a sanitary means of promoting general health, nothing is of more importance than pure water. The present abominable condition of the water we are compelled to use for drinking and cooking purposes—teeming as it does with every conceivable description of decaying animal and vegetable matter so deleterious in its effect upon the human system, has created a large demand for some effectual and at the same time economical means of purification. The Filter manufactured by A. G. Garfield, 39, 41 and 43 State street, is meeting with universal favor, rendering as it does, the most impure water entirely defecated of all foreign matter, gases, odor or color, and from the low price at which it is afforded, is within the reach of every family. mh 15-3t

☞ J. J. Deehan, Penman and Cardwriter, at Bryant & Stratton's College. Cards $1.00 per pack. mch15-6t

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h321-ly

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. feb11-ly

TO AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.—We will guarantee our Union variety Envelopes to give better satisfaction than any other put up. The best stock of maps, charts and Union goods in the West. Send for a catalogue, to F. A. Thomas, P. O. Box 4008, Chicago, Ill. mch11-3w

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. L. Brooks, having accepted the call of the Edwards Presbyterian Church, will enter upon his Pastoral duties on Sunday, 16th inst. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The Church is located at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets.

—There will be a special religious service this (Saturday) afternoon in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Preaching at 3 o'clock by Rev. R. M. Boring, P. E.

—North Baptist Church, corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. A. Kendrick, who, after an absence of three weeks, now resumes his labors. The public are invited to attend. Sabbath School at 12 m. and Prayer Meeting at 6½ p. m.

—The Rev. F. W. Graves, of New York city, will preach at the Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Indiana Avenue, near Ringgold Place, to-morrow. Morning services at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7½. The public are invited to attend.

—The Free Church, (Protestant Episcopal) corner Indiana and Franklin streets, is open for Divine Service at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 9½ a. m. Strangers are invited.

R. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

—The services of the "Bishop's Church" will be held on Tuesday morning at 10½ o'clock in Bryan Hall, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets. During Lent there will be daily prayer in the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church. On Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9:30, Morning Prayer and Litany, and on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock, Evening Prayer.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

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DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$800	20 horse power	$1,320
10 " "	875	25 " "	1,500
12 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
15 " "	880	35 " "	2,000
18 " "	1,000	40 " "	2,200

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc79-ly

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,

At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862. NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, bonds and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives me great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.

Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.

GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was NOT HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed. Respectfully Yours,

HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. ja25-1y4tp

MARRIED.

In Lynn, Mass., on the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Leonard, of Chelsea, J. HENRY HICKCOX, Esq., of Downieville, California, and Miss CARRIE F. MARBLE, daughter of Hiram Marble, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, the 14th of March, of Consumption ANDREW MATHER (son of the late Geo. Mather, of New York City), in the 29th year of his age.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of those

EXTRA WIDE TAPE SKIRTS, (WITH CLASPS,) In White and Delicate Drab;

BALMORAL HOOP SKIRTS

CORSETS—An entirely new lot, all numbers, both white and colored. Alexander's Kid Gloves, black and colored. Hosiery and under garments for the season. Jet Veil Pins, Buckles, Bracelets, &c., VERY DESIRABLE. Gilt Buttons cheaper than ever. Dress Pans, &c.

We are making daily large additions to our stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.

N. B.—The attention of the LADIES is SPECIALLY CALLED to our SKIRT and CORSET DEPARTMENT, which will be found UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.

mh1-n220-ly GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake st.

126 LAKE STREET, UP STAIRS. HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!

DONNELLY & BULOCKS' Celebrated Promenade Skirts,

With immovable fasteners and Kid Tabs. 1,000 dozen now on hand. JAMES B. BASSETT, Manufacturers Agent, cor. Clark and Lake sts. mh16-n380-1w

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

For the immediate relief of Asthma, Bronchitis and other affections of the Throat. Prepared and sold only by

GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, No. 202 Randolph street Chicago

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT my entire interest in the Lamp and Oil Store, on the southwest corner of Randolph and State streets, to Messrs. John H. Irwin & Co. Parties owing me and those having claims against me are requested to call at the above place for settlement.

Chicago, March 1st, 1862. JAS. F. GRIFFIN.

Having purchased the entire stock of Lamps, Oils, &c., of Mr. Jas. F. Griffin, we would be pleased to have the old customers of the late firm to give us a call, as we shall be able to supply them as usual with the best quality of goods at very low prices.

Chicago, March 1st, 1862. JOHN H. IRWIN & CO. mh3-n351-2w

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 LASALLE STREET. METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap13

COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Trustees of the above Company have declared an Interest Dividend of six per cent on all outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable on or after the 4th day of March next. They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of (50) fifty per cent out of the profits of the past year to parties entitled to the same by their arrangement with the Company, deliverable on or after the 4th of March, 1862.

The Trustees have further declared that the Certificates issued by the Company in 1853 be redeemed in cash on and after the 4th day of March, 1862, on presentation to the office of the Company, and that all further interest on the same shall cease at that date. The Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of (17) seventeen per cent out of the profits of the year ending January 28th, 1860, to parties entitled to the same by their arrangement with the Company, deliverable on or after the 4th day of March, 1862.

GEO. A. TISDALE, Secretary.
M. B. SCOTT, President.

Parties interested will please call at the Company's Office, No. 9 Dole's Building. GEO. H. GIBSON, Agent. mh7-n353-2w

NOTICE.—On the 20th day of March next we shall sell at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, five coupon bonds of the city of Pekin, of $1000 each, being numbered 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, dated January 1, 1857, having 20 years to run, and drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum—same having been hypothecated with us by G. H. Ruperts & Co.

Chicago, March 1st, 1862.
mh1-n359-td WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, Shingles and Lath; also, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Having on hand a large, dry and well selected stock, we offer at prices to suit the times, and load cars in our yard free of charge. Office and Yard, West Twelfth street, near the bridge.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERHUNE, 125 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Renovator of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3995.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MAHER, 21 North Clark street, and 211 and 213 State st.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, 1862.

The severe northeast storm has checked transactions of all kinds and business generally has been confined to the narrowest possible limits. For most of the day the banks, and we presume the stores as well, were almost literally deserted. The rate of discount for short paper is 10 per cent, and much more would be taken than offers. It must, however, be first rate in all respects to receive the least attention.

New York exchange is scarce and balances are constantly decreasing. The regular buying rate is par, but some houses have paid ¼, and we presume as high as 1-8 has sometimes been conceded. The selling price to customers is ¼ premium, and to outsiders ⅜@½—the rates. Some of the banks have commenced to accumulate Eastern money home, while others are sorting against the time when it will be necessary.

There is scarcely any demand for gold, prices being governed almost entirely by the figures ruling in the New York market. To-day rates are nominal at 1½ buying, and 2 per cent premium selling.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

There was a light demand for loans which was freely met, good paper being in request at 10 per cent. There was a good demand for 7 3-10 Treasury notes at par. The amount offering is small. The market for exchange is firm at par buying and ¼ premium selling. Gold inactive at 1 prem. buying and 2 prem. selling.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says:

The decline of about ¼ per cent in exchange was the principal feature in the money market today. The demand was very limited, and supply good, which has probably produced the decline. The supply of currency has improved somewhat, and the market is easier on that account. Gold continues dull—a drug in the market we might say.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	625	3855	321	380	613	1468
R I R R	319	1050	700	....	....	400
Ill C R R	335	2105	3150	....	310	1564
C B & Q R R	400	2063	3314	1369	1205	1788
N W R R	896	....	....	131	....	1424
A & St L R R	...	1165	4900	700	350	900
Total	2555	10238	12395	2582	2508	6494

	D H'gs No.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	Seeds lbs.
G & C U R R	390	....	....	10560	....	6510
R I R R	103	....	....	6350	58880	....
Ill C R R	17	250	64	6894	760	1660
C B & Q R R	23	562	285	300	925	19043
N W R R	280	....	....	9295	....	36660
A & St L R R	50	100	....	20050	150	10530
Total	872	1210	349	47999	55665	73583

The weather to-day was wet and disagreeable, and all kinds of out-door business was neglected. There was a thin attendance on 'Change, and but little of interest transpired.

The *Africa*, with Liverpool advices to the 2d inst, was telegraphed. Breadstuffs were reported dull. Wheat was quiet and steady. Bacon and Pork were easier.

This news had no visible effect on 'Change, except to stiffen the Wheat market—operators generally looking for a decline—and we have to note an advance in prices of 1@1½c per bushel—with light sales at 79½@80c for No. 1 Spring, and 73@75c for No. 2 Spring—according to the date of the receipts.

There was a good demand for Corn, and the market ruled ½c higher, with sales at 24@24½c for fresh receipts of Mixed in store. At these prices, however, there were very few sellers.

The Flour market continues in its former stagnant and uninteresting condition—buyers and sellers being 20@25c apart. Oats were in good demand, with sales of 10,000 bu Winter receipts No 1 at 18c. Rye was in demand at 39c, but holders would not submit to any such decline. Barley was plenty and easier, with liberal sales at 38@50c on track. Highwines were sold at 19@19½c—holders generally asking 20c.

The Provision market remains flat and inactive. There are buyers of Mess Pork, to a limited extent, at $10.75; but holders generally ask $11.00. Bulk Meats are quiet, with light transactions at 4 1-16@4½c for loose Hams, city cured, and 3¼c for city-cured Shoulders. A lot of 100 brls Pickled Hams changed hands at $9.50 and 50 trcs at $14.25. English Meats continue in active request,—with sales of 150 bxs Short Boneless Middles to-day at 5½c. Lard is steady and firmly held at 7c for prime city, at which we report light sales, and country at 6½c.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 2,082. Dressed Hogs were quiet and steady, with sales at $3.25@3.60. Live Hogs were active at $2.75@2.40 gross. Beef Cattle were in good demand by Government contractors, shippers and packers, and the market was brisk and firm—at $2.60@3.12½.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, 1862.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—Dull and heavy—holders asking $11.00, buyers offering $10.75. Country packed nominal at $10.25@10.50. BULK MEATS—25,000 lbs city-cured Hams, at $4.06¼, loose; 40,000 lbs do at 4⅛c, loose; 30,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders, at 3¼c, loose; 300 pcs country-cured Sides at 4⅛c, loose; 300 pcs country Shoulders, at 3c, loose. PICKLED MEATS—100 hhds pickled Hams at $9.50; 50 tcs do at $14.25. ENGLISH MEATS—130 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 5¼c. GREEN MEATS—1,000 pcs Hams at 4c. LARD Steady. Sales 75 brls prime Kettle Leaf at 7c; 1,000 lbs country do at 6½c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,555 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales, 500 brls good r h Spring Extra at $3.80; 250 brls do at $3.75.

WHEAT—Received, 10,238 bu. Market advanced 1@1½c ℔ bu. Sales, 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring (4c storage) at 78½c; 2,000 bu do (3c storage) at 79½c; 2,000 bu do (2c storage) at 80c; 3,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store (4c storage) at 73c; 1,000 bu do (3c storage) at 73½c; 8,000 bu do (4c storage) at 73½c; 1,000 bu do (4c storage) at 74c; 1,000 bu do (3c storage) at 74c; 5,000 bu do (3c storage) at 74½c; 4,000 bu do (3c storage) at 75c.

CORN—Received, 12,395 bushels. Market firm. Sales, 3,000 bu Mixed in store (4c storage) at 23c; 5,000 bu do (4c storage) at 23½c; 1,000 bu do (3c storage) at 24c; 5,000 bu do (3c storage) at 24½c; 2,500 bu Rejected in store (3c storage) at 18½c; 800 bu New Corn on track at 20c.

OATS—Received, 2,582 bu. Market firm. Sales, 500 bu No. 1 on track at 20c; 10,000 bu No. 1 (4c storage) at 18c in store.

RYE—Received, 2,508 bu. Market quiet and less firm—buyers offering only 39c for No. 1 in store.

BARLEY—Received, 6,494 bu. Market easier. Sales 76 bags very choice at 50c on track; 122 bags choice at 47c; 116 and 178 bags good at 45c; 182 bags fair at 40c; 165 bags medium at 38c—all on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market dull. Sales 17 bags good at $1.70; 100 bu fair at $1.65.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet and unchanged. Sales 180 bu good at $3.75.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet but firm. Sales 100 brls last night at 19c, and 50 brls to-day at 19½c.

COOPERAGE—250 Pork Barrels at $1.00 on track.

BEANS—43 bags choice White at $1.30.

TALLOW—14 brls country at 7½c.

HIDES—Firm. We quote; Dry Flint, 13c@14c; Dry Salted, 9c@12c; Green Salted, 6c@6½c; Green Country, 5½c@5¾c.

BUTTER—In good demand by shippers. Sales, 45 pks. good firkin at 9½c. Choice Dairy, 11c @13c.

EGGS—In good supply and dull at 7c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens $1.75@2.00 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 6½@7c ℔ lb.

FURS—3,180 Opposum Skins at 20c.

BROOM CORN—5 tons good at $60.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 872. Market unchanged. Sales were:—

15 Hogs	avg. 300 lbs at	....	$3.60
10 "	" 262 lbs at	....	$3.55
145 "	at	$3.25@3.50—dividing	on 200 lbs
80 "	at	$3.30@3.50 "	" 200 "
54 "	at	$3.30@3.35 "	" 200 "
27 "	at	$3.40@3.60 "	" 200 "

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,210. The market was active and steady. Sales were as follows:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
50	220	$2.90	47	274	$3.40
66	195	2.90	28	279	3.35
112	231	3.00	87	192	3.90
47	248	3.15	131	182	2.90
50	211	2.40	22	210	3.10
68	244	3.35	173	215	3.25
46	167	2.75	172	196	2.15
33	257	3.33	37	225	3.25

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 349 head. There was a good demand for Beef Cattle to-day by shippers and Government contractors, and the market was firm. Sales were as follows:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
17	1183	$2.90	27	1266	2.80
18	1024	2.50	14	1405	2.80
15	1349	2.85	12	1465	2.75
13	1178	2.75	21	1288	3.00
17	1291	2.90	31	1369	2.60
30	1364	2.85	60	1197	3.00
30	1264	2.85	21	1311	2.75
28	1266	2.70	12	1427	3.00
34	1198	2.75	131	1272	3.00
75	1198	2.75	18	1149	2.70
13	1210	2.65	61	1405	3.12½
26	1340	2.85	16	1263	2.85
30	1481	3.00	4	1500	3.25
18	1118	2.60	25	1266	3.80
12	1290	2.80	99	1314	2.90
15	1260	2.62			

Stock of Corn in Buffalo.

The Buffalo *Express* of the 11th says: "The stock of corn in store, after deducting what is held by the Illinois Central Railroad and the distillers, is not much more than 50,000 bushels. There was afloat in vessels on the 1st of February about 190,000 bushels."

PROVISIONS.

[From the Baltimore American, 11th.]

PROVISIONS—We hear of no movement of importance under this head to-day. The market generally is quite firm at our quotations. Pork—no sales. We quote mess at $13.50@14 per brl for heavy; prime mess at $12.50@13; prime at $15.50@11 and rump at $9.50 per brl. Bulk meat—the demand for bulk meat is fair, and with a light stock here the market is quite firm; we quote shoulders at 4¼c; sides at 5½@5¾c, and hams at 5½@5¾c per lb. Bacon—the demand for bacon in jobbing lots continues fair at our quotations, viz: Shoulders 5¼@5½c; sides 6½c, and hams 7@8c ℔ lb. We note a sale of 1,000 pieces hams at 8½c ℔ lb. Beef is firm at $12.50 per brl for Baltimore No 1; $15@16 for mess, and $17 per barrel for extra mess. Lard is in fair demand for export. We note a sale of 50 bbls city lard at 8¼ cts per lb. We quote western, in bbls and tierces, 8½@8¾ cts, do in kegs, (regular packages) 9½ cts; city rendered leaf 8½ cts, and refined 9¼@10 cts per lb.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 11th.]

PROVISIONS—The continued advance of the Union forces throughout the Southwest, and the opening of trade to that section, and the evacuation of Manassas, have tended to increase the firmness in the market for all descriptions of the hog product. Sales of mess pork at $12.50@14—now generally held at the latter rate—and prime at $11. Sales of city packed mess beef at $11@15, as to quality. Western is worth $13@13.50. Beef hams are without sales. Dressed hogs range from $5.50 to to $5.62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Bacon—There is very little demand, and not much stock here. Sales of plain and fancy canvassed hams at 8@9c; sides at 6@6½c, and shoulders at 5@5½c, cash and on the usual credit. Green meats are in steady demand and prices are well maintained. Sales of 400 casks hams in salt and pickle, at 6¼@6½c; choice brands at 7c; sides at 5½c, and shoulders at 4¾c. Rough cut country meat is selling at ½@½c below these figures. 10,000 pieces hams, in salt, sold last week at 5½c, and 300 trcs do in pickle, for April delivery, at 6¾c. Lard is held with much firmness, and the demand has been fair. Sales of 1,000 brls and trcs at 8½@8¾c, cash; 400 pkgs mixed country at 7¼@7½c. Kegs are worth 9@9½c.

[From the Boston Post, 12th.]

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm. Sales of prime at $10@11; mess $14.25@14.50; clear $15@16 ℔ brl cash. Beef is in steady demand. Sales of eastern and western mess and extra mess at $13.50@15 ℔ brl cash. Lard is firm and in good demand. Sales in bbls at 8½@8¾c; kegs 9@9¼c ℔ lb cash. Hams are selling at 7@7½c ℔ lb cash.

St. Louis Market—March 13.

Produce is coming in more freely, and there is more stir in the market, but no great activity. There were considerable transactions in lard today. Increased receipts of this article have caused prices to go lower. Fall barley was sold at an advance. Oats were lower. Wheat was easier for the better—Pork barrels have declined. Sales 550 brls city fancy flour at $5.25 delivered; 50 brls low grade city at $4; 170 brls country extra at $4; 60 brls do at $4.25; and 50 brls country double ex choice $5. Sales 224 sks spring wheat at 80c; 40 do poor do at 75c; 1,000 do spring at 81c; 30 do spring and fall at 82c; a small lot of poor fall sold at 80c; 117 do fall at 83; 124 sks red at 85c; 508 sks do at 86c; 704 sks red and white at 87c; 59 do fall at 88c; 50 sks red at 90c; and 65 sks fall at 91c. Corn—Sales 451 sks mixed and yellow at 29c, and 250 sks yellow at 29½c. Oats—Market heavy, and 1@2c lower; sales 125 and 200 sks at 31c; 70 sks at 31½c, and 130 and 250 sks on private terms.

There was a large advance in barley, with sales of 250 and 480 do at 63c, sks returned. A couple of small lots rye sold at 50c, sacks returned. Sales 18 bbls rump at $5.50. Sales of 386 bbls and tierces country porkhouse, lard steam rendered, at $6.56¼; 40 packages country at 6½c; and 31 tcs on private terms. Several hundred tcs of city rendered have changed hands in the past few days. Particulars not made public. Sales 40 and 50 bbls whisky at 19c; 100 bbls at 19¼c, and 50 bbls at 19⅛c.

Cincinnati Market—March 13.

In the general markets to-day flour was firm but quiet. Whisky advanced to 19½c. Wheat was heavy and inactive, but stocks and receipts being light, holders were not disposed to make concessions in prices. But shoulders were taken to the extent of 200,000 pounds at 3@3⅛c loose, the inside figure for lots at country points, and $3.10@3.12½ for parcels on the spot. Sides were held at 4⅜@4½c. There were small sales of city packed mess pork at $11. It is not offered freely at this figure, nor is it much sought after. Buyers of lard want prime tierce at 6⅞@7c, but this level is below the views of holders, though the market cannot be quoted now at over 7c for the best. Linseed oil sold at 80c, at which the market is firm. Corn is firm at 34@35c. Oats declined to 27c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, March 10.

The offerings and sales of beef cattle reached about 1,400 head this week, at Phillips's yards. The demand was good, and nearly all offered were disposed of at prices within the range of $7@9 the 100 lbs, the latter for extra quality, showing an advance of fully 25 cents the 100 pounds on the quotations of last week.

Hogs were also better, and about 3,100 sold, including 2,237 at Imhoff's, at $5.50@6 for still; $6@6.50 for corn fed, and 860 head at the Avenue yard at $6@6.50 the 100 lbs net.

Philadelphia Flour Market—11th.

Flour is extremely dull under the discouraging advices from abroad. There is little or no shipping demand, and prices are rather drooping. Sales of 200 brls choice superfine at $5.31¼, and 500 brls extra family on private terms. The only sales reported are in small lots for home consumption, ranging from $5@5.25 ℔ brl for superfine; $5.37½@5.50 for extras; $5.62½@6.00 for extra family, and $6.25@6.75 for fancy lots. Rye flour and corn meal are very quiet. Small sales of the former at $3.25. The latter is dull at $1.75 per bushel.

Boston Flour Market—11th.

FLOUR—The receipts since Saturday have been 9,228 brls. The market is dull for low grades, but superior are firm. Sales of western superfine at $5.00@5.25; fancy $5.50@5.62½; extra $5.75@5.87½; superior $6.25@7.50 ℔ brl.

Freight Engagements at Detroit.

The *Free Press* reports as follows: "The schr Gamecock was recently chartered at 6c for wheat to Buffalo, 12½c to Oswego, or 13½c to Odensburgh, shippers option."

Seeds.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 11th.]

There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and prime is wanted at better prices. Sales of 200 bu ordinary and good quality at $4.19½@4.50 ℔ 64 lbs, and some from second hands at 7½c. Timothy is scarce and in fair demand at $2.25@2.50 ℔ bushel. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2.10@2.15.

[From the Baltimore American, 11th.]

The demand for cloverseed continues quite active. Sales to-day comprise some 350 bu fair to good quality at $4.37@4.44 ℔ bu. Prime cloverseed if here would bring $4.50 ℔ bu. We still quote timothy seed at $2.25@2.50, and flaxseed at $1.90@1.95 ℔ bu.

Stock of Grain in Boston.

The stock of Grain in Elevators, Monday, March 10, was as follows:—

Corn, western mixed, bu	54,442
do do yellow do	5,405
do Southern do do	2,985
Total Corn	62,832
Oats, white	72,347

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 14.—COTTON—More steady. Sales 500 bales at 27@28c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Favorable to buyer and moderate business for export and home consumption. Sales 10,600 brls at $5.25@5.35 for super state; $5.50@5.55 for extra state; $5.25@5.35 for super western; $5.50@5.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.70@5.85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.95@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing heavy—no buyers at outside quotations. Canadian flour dull and drooping. Sales 800 brls at $5.50@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Sales 300 brls at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 650 brls at $2.90 for Jersey and $3.25 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Less active and market scarcely so firm. Sales 650 brls at 25½@26¼c—chiefly at 25½ @26c.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits more activity but prices unchanged. Sales 2,000 bu red Jersey at $1.37 in bags on dock; 13,000 bu red Pennsylvania and Jersey at $1.40@1.41 delivered; 5,800 bu winter red western at $1.40; and 3,000 bu red Long Island on private terms. Rye in fair request. Sales 10,600 bu at 80@83c. Barley in fair request and better prices. Sales 2,500 bu Canadian and western at $1.00; 4,500 bu state at 85@88c; 2,000 bu damaged do at 80c. Corn firmer and moderate business for export and home consumption. Sales 43,000 bu at 60@61c for mixed western in store and delivered, and 58@59c for new yellow southern and Jersey. Oats dull at 37@40c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Rio quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Sugar, raw steady; sales 900 hhds Cuba at 6⅝@7⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and prices unchanged. Sales 150 brls at $13.50@13.62½ for mess, $10@11 for prime, $12.50@13 for prime mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 100 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime, $5@5.50 for country mess, $12@13.50 for repacked mess and $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet at $16.50@17.50. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Small sales 4¼@5c for shoulders, 5½@6c for hams. Dressed hogs are quiet. Sales at 5½@5¾ for western, and 5½@5¾c for city. The number of hogs cut and packed in the city of New York from Nov. 1st 1861, to March 1st 1862 is 541,316. Bacon—sides in fair demand; sales 1050 bxs at 6¼ for city Cumberland Cut Middles 6⅛@7 for western and city Long Ribbed; 6½@7¼c do Short Ribbed, and 6½@6¾c do Long Clear. Lard less active and prices without material change; sales 900 brls at 7¾@8¼c, and 400 kegs at 8½c. Butter steady at 10@13 for Ohio and 16@22 for state. Cheese firm at 6@7¾c.

STOCKS—Firmer for Government securities and active. C & T 47½; Gal & C 69¾; C & P 18¾; Ill C scrip 66½; Pan 121, s 60; Mich Cent 58; American Gold 101; Cumb pfd 8½; Erie 36¾; Huds 37½; Harl 13⅞; Harl pfd 33½; U S 6s '81, coupons 93¾, b 30; U S 6s '81 regtd 93½; U S 6s '62 regtd 99; U S 5s '74, coupons 86½; U S 6s '67, 98½; U S 5s 65, 91; Mo 6s 53½; T & W 2d bds 47; M S sinking fund 91.

MONEY—Market steady at 6@7 per cent for loans on call. Prime paper is scarce and in demand at 6@7 per cent. Foreign exchange dull at 111@112 for merchants' and 112@112½ for bankers'. Sterling exchange and gold selling at 1½ per cent premium. California gold bars dull and nominal at 1¾@2 per cent premium. Government stocks in good request at advancing prices; 7 3-10 treasury notes selling freely at par.

Latest Foreign Markets,

PER AFRICA.]

LIVERPOOL, 2d (via Queenstown.)—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat quiet and steady. Provisions steady and unchanged. Bacon and Pork rather easier to purchasers.

Consols 93½@93¾. American securities firm.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week 6,500 bales New Orleans trea, 160 f.; do bds 150 f. Stock 8,800 bales.

Paris Bourse flat. Rentes 69f. 15c in liquidation.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 80 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 78 Dearborn street. mh14-n563-2w

TO RENT.—From April 1st—House No. 667 Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Liberty streets. Price $400. Also, from May 1st—Two houses on Carpenter street, between Lake and Fulton. Price $250 for each. Apply to mh11-n429-10t A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash av.

TO RENT.—A Commodious and well furnished Boarding House, capable of accommodating 35 to 40 boarders. The location a good one. For further particulars address "G. W.," Post Office Box 330. mh10-n166-1w

TO RENT—From April 1st, a lot on the South Branch, at Polk street bridge, 517 feet deep, with 300 feet river front, with rail road side tracks on the same, making it a desirable location for a Lumber Yard, Coal or Wood Yard. Inquire at WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO'S Ice office, 122 Dearborn street. mh10-n412-1w

TO LEASE LOW ON LONG TIME—8 lots on Lake, 4 lots on Harrison street, West Side, or in exchange for South Side improved property, with part cash. Office Griffin Bros., corner Clark and South Water streets. mh8-n374-1w

TO RENT—In the West Division, a first-class Brick Dwelling House, in Belgrane Terrace, May street, West Division, between Washington and Madison streets; a very healthful and pleasant location. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton sts. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, office No. 5. ap1'61-ly

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—The four story brick dwelling No. 618 Wabash Avenue, containing fifteen rooms, two bath rooms, and every modern convenience and improvement. Apply to H. M. THOMPSON, 99 South Water street. mh3-n296-1m

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, ja26-h380-ly No. 99 Clark street.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To Rent, Store No. 12 State street, and offices and lodging rooms. Also, the Store 111 Dearborn street, and offices and lodging rooms. B. F. SHERMAN, Room 18, at 111 Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second-hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (Up-stairs), near Clark street.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 32 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANSING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. my19-h-ly

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

FOR 1862.

P. PALMER.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

COTTON GOODS!

Amoskeag A Sheetings,	14c.
Atlantic A Sheetings,	14c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	13½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	14c.
Medford Sheetings,	13½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13½c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	10½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	10½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	11½c.
50 " Wamasutta,	10½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,	$30	per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,	$28	" "
25,000 OZARK BAGS,	$36	" "

RETAIL

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER;

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW STYLES, **At Greatly Reduced Prices,**

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply,

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods, Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET. [no26-g85-ly]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The Schooner Gem, now lying in the river. Also, the Schooner Norman, now lying at the Port of Oswego, N. Y. Inquire of J. K. BOTSFORD, 109 Lake street. fe25-n12-2w

FOR SALE.—An excellent Boston made GIG and Harness, all in good repair, at WILLIAMS', mh10-n281-1w Corner Twelfth and State sts.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11'61-ly

FOR SALE.—One of Evert's Patent Shingle Machines, new and in good order, for sale at a very low price for cash at Thomas Heminbaugh's iron foundry, corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, Chicago. mh22-n482-2w

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, mh10-n280-3w No. 226 & 228 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST—The elegant House No. 143 Rush street, the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq. Also, store, Offices and Basement No. 45 South Clark street. For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. 45 South Clark street. mh14-n539-1m

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, with steam engine and patterns for house and machinery work, and all other tools complete and in good order for a foundry. Apply at the shop or address Post Office Box 1501, Chicago. mh3-n310-1mdaw

FOR SALE—Two beautiful residences, with large airy lots. Location first-class. Will please the eye of the most fastidious. Prices $4,000 and $5,500; about the cost of the improvements. Please make a note of this, for they must be sold within the next ten days. REAL ESTATE OFFICE NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST. mh13-n515-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE For improved Chicago City property, a splendid farm (divided into ten acre lots), 18 miles North of the city, in the town of Northfield, containing 116 acres, 30 of which is good timber, a good house, grain and horse barns, tenant house and all other necessary outbuildings, with a bearing orchard, &c., all well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. One of the most pleasant localities in the West. Address or call on A. Grannis, 134 Third av., Dr. J. N. Banks, 44 S. Clark st., or on the premises to S. W. Grannis. mh12-n478-1m

10 HORSE POWER.—A New Eastern made Stationary Steam Engine, with pump and heater, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to fe17-k962-1m J. T. NOYE, 25 Market street.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—An excellent opportunity for practical Soap and Candle Manufacturers. The buildings, soap pans, steam boiler and coils of pipe, all in best order to manufacture by steam—3 candle machines—all for sale at a great bargain, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, 224 & 226 Kinzie street. J. R. WALWORTH, mh10-n395-2w Post Office Box 1239.

WATER MILLS FOR SALE.—A first rate Merchant Grist Mill, nearly new, with two run of Burrs, Iron Shafting and full Bolt, cheap; situated on the Iowa River, on the C. R. & Mo. R. R., and in one of the best Wheat growing regions in the west. Also a Circular Saw Mill. The entire Water Power and 40 acres of Land. The whole, or a share will be sold on reasonable terms. Address Gray & Co., Indian Town, Tama Co., Iowa. mh10-no128-2w

FOR SALE.—100 Acres Land in Michigan, one mile from a good market, two miles from a railroad station, convenient to churches, schools, grist and saw mills, &c. 20 acres heavy timbered, 80 acres improved and under good cultivation; frame house, large new barn, and young orchard on the place.

Also, in Chicago, a good two story house and barn, with lease of lot, pleasantly located within five minutes' walk of the Post Office.

Would exchange for western land with a party willing to pay about $1,000 difference. Address "C." Post Office Box 328, Chicago. mh8-n381-1w

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. A second-hand, 25 horse power Engine and Boiler, all complete. Inquire of S. MAYO, corner Twelfth and Lumber streets, or address Post Office Box 4263, Chicago, Ill. fe24-n185-1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large Warehouse at New Lenox Station, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about 34 miles from Chicago, between Mokena and Joliet, together with Steam Engine, Boiler, Scales and Corn Sheller, within the same. Price $2,000—$500 cash and the balance on time, if desired, at ten per cent. interest. If not sold within a few weeks the same will be for rent. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 50 Dearborn street, Room 8. fe14-k922-1m

FOR SALE—88 acres land, three miles from St. Joseph, Mich., well adapted for Fruit Growing. Price, $1,400. Cash $1,200, balance can run from one to three years.

80 acres well improved land, with buildings, orchard &c., fifteen miles southwest from La Porte, Ind., near the N. A. & S. and F. W. and P. Railroads, at Bigelow's Mills. Price $3,000. One third cash in hand, balance one, two, three and four years, secured by mortgage, drawing interest.

ALSO.

One Hotel in the City of Niles, Michigan, now doing a very fine business, and one of the best localities in the State. Said Hotel is now leased for three years at $600 per annum, but the furniture can be bought and the lease taken up. This property is desirable for any person wishing to engage in the business. Price $5,500 cash, balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest annually. Address "E. & C.," Box 66, Buchanan, Mich.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4196. no6-h97-ly

CULVER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 215 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-h816] S. A. CULVER.

Auction Sales.

TRADE SALE OF JEWELRY and POCKET CUTLERY, AT AUCTION.

The balance of the stock of Jewelry will be closed out THIS MORNING. Also an invoice of

POCKET CUTLERY,

All of which will be sold without reserve at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, mh15-n566-1t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of furniture, &c., consisting in part of Plain and Marble-Top Bureaus and Washstands, Commodes, lined with zinc, Sofas, Cane and Mahogany Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Piano Stools, Hat Trees, Wardrobes, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Mattresses, Work Tables and Stands, Plain and Marble-Top Centre Tables, Book Cases and Secretaries; together with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods. Also, a lot of Second-Hand Furniture, and a Cooking Range in good order.

SALE POSITIVE.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, mh15-n567-2t Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, March 18th, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

125 cases Men's and Youth's Boots. 10 cases Women's Boots and Shoes.

Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. mh14-n536-3t

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake, corner of Franklin street, on MONDAY, March 17th, WEDNESDAY, March 19th, FRIDAY, March 21st, will be sold black Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, cottonades, checks, ginghams, dress goods, bleached sheeting. Also, invoice of clothing, Yankee notions, jewelry and furnishing goods, carpets and oil cloths, at private sale. mh14-n537-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 44—Salesrooms 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn-St. (OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.)

REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

All Goods Sold for Par Funds.

Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., oc1-ly Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin

REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au26-61-ly

In St. Louis.

E. & W. MORGAN. GOVERNMENT SALE At St. Louis, Missouri, OF **Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco** AND **DRY HIDES,** ON MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

At Auction Rooms, 107 Fourth and 58 Vine streets, will be sold by order of Captain William Myers,

101 hhds Leaf Tobacco, 51 hhds Stem Tobacco, 201 boxes Chewing Tobacco, choice brands.

Also, about 169 Raw Hides.

TERMS—United States Treasury Notes.

E. & W. MORGAN, mh12-n467-4t Auctioneers.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 242 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [oc21-g323-6m] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS NETS AND SEINES,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER [no18-h895-6m]

Commission Merchants.

GEO. D. RUSSELL, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT—Office, 14 South Wells street. P. O. Drawer 6111, Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCES—Messrs Geo. B. Powell & Co., N. Y.; Wm. P. Irwin, Esq., Albany; Messrs. Doolittle & Gilwin, Oswego; Messrs. Blackmar & Gilbert, Buffalo; Messrs. E. A. Kent & Co., Chicago. mh11-n446-6m

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago. mh7-n326-ly

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE General Commission Merchants,

Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 8 up stairs, Chicago, Ill.

A. S. CHADBOURNE. [mh1-n211-6m] S. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6267, Chicago.

F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | J. BALL | GEO. F. COLT. fe28-n147-4m

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO., (Successors to L. D. Wilson,) General Produce Commission Merchants 211 South Water street.

Cash advanced on Consignments. fe12-k896-1m

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. fe21-ly

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY N. K. FAIRBANK, No. 5 Board of Trade Buildings, on GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS and HIGHWINES, For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York.

The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218½ South Water Street. jun13-h586-ly

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 24 Clark street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6259. ☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. de27-61-ly

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock....Curtain rises at 7½.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the talented Actress,

MISS JULIA DALY,

Who has been received with a perfect furore of applause, and nightly called before the curtain at the end of each act.

Songs and Dances Encored.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 15th, will be performed for the sixth time, Charles Gayler's Comedy in 3 acts, entitled

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

PAMELIA APPLEBY....................MISS JULIA DALY

THE TRUE ONLY YANKEE GAL.

Introducing her beautiful Tyrolean song, "The Mountain High," the celebrated comic song "Cum-diskee-doo," and a famous Characteristic Dance.

GRAND DANCE....................MISS JENNIE HIGHT

To conclude with the brilliant Comedy of

THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Mrs. Oakley....................Miss Jennie Hight
Mr. Oakley....................

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, (LATE METROPOLITAN HALL) Corner of Randolph and LaSalle Streets.

Saturday Evening, March 15th,
Saturday Evening, March 15th,

The original and only

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—E. P. CHRISTY, the originator of the present popular style of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, having retired, is now succeeded by his son, who, having a company of gentlemen whose talent is unsurpassed by any other troupe in existence, and receives a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon his predecessor for over fifteen years. The public are hereby notified that this is the only troupe now in existence having right to the name of Christy's.

Respectfully, W. A. CHRISTY, Successor to E. P. Christy.

EVERYTHING NEW, ORIGINAL AND REFINED.

Secure Your Seats Early.

ADMISSION....................
Reserved Seats....................

Seats may be secured daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Hall, commencing FRIDAY, March 14.

CHARLES WADSWORTH, Agent.

Wanted.

WANTED—To Exchange an improved Farm in Green County, Wis., for a good assortment of Liquors. Address "G.," Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange, 160 acres of Improved Land in Rock County, Wis., for a stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, or Groceries. Will pay part cash if required. Address P. O. Box 3917, Chicago.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in taking care of a child. Inquire at 31 Madison street. Good references required. mh14-n532-3t

WANTED.—A foreign Lady, an experienced Milliner, desires a situation as such. Speaks the German, Scandinavian and French languages. Address Box 3698.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener or Farmer, by one who thoroughly understands his business. He is accustomed to take charge of a gentleman's place, understands the care of stock, etc., and can be seen for two days at No. East Randolph street. The best of references given.

WANTED.—A situation as Bookkeeper, by one who has kept books several years, and can give good references. Address A. B., this office.

WANTED.—A Safe, weighing from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds. Give full description, name of manufacturer, kind of lock, &c., it can be seen and lowest price. Address Post Office Box 674.

WANTED.—At the Warren House, 223 Kinzie st., a few more boarders, whom pleasant rooms and board will be given at $3.00 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Single board $1.00 per day.

WANTED.—To Rent, by a small family, a comfortable house, with from six to ten rooms and two or three other rooms, partly or wholly furnished, or unfurnished. Would prefer one within fifteen minutes' walk of the Tremont. Suitable rooms on second floor would answer, if near Lake street. Address stating No. and street, J. W., Box 2823. mh13-n487-5t

WANTED—Employment. American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 153 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1689.

MRS. B. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent in every town and county in the Northwest. Business proprietary to the times. Every man employed will do well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. M., corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, P. O. Box 4253.

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents—Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell J. Hosmer's new improved Method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents make money. For particulars inquire of J. H. ..., Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Box 2222, enclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h832-3m

WANTED—TO LEASE FIVE OR TEN ACRES OF LAND West Side of the city preferred. Apply to J. L. LEE, 22 Clark st.

WANTED—To buy for Cash A Lot on Clark street, North of Van Buren. Inquire at 118 Randolph street. G. W. W.

WANTED.—A good House, suitable for a first-class Boarding House, in the South Division, north of Adams street, Can hear of a good tenant by addressing Post Office Box 2, Chicago.

WANTED.—A purchaser for the good piece of leasehold property, with long lease yet to run, and now rented to good tenants, at rates that yields a good percentage on the investment. The property consists of two dwellings on one of the best business streets in the city. The property and location is good for a first class hotel. Will be sold cheap for cash or part in good real estate. For particulars inquire of THOMAS CARBERY, at 136 Randolph street (up stairs.)

WANTED.—A situation as Bookkeeper, accountant or cashier, by a man of years experience in a first class house in this city. References given from last employers. Address Box 2325, Chicago.

WANTED! WANTED!!! 500 Agents Wanted, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new. THE FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE. Retails for 50 cents.

PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New... Retails for 25 cents.

Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, colored counties, 50 cts; colored in States, 25 cts.

Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts.

On receipt of the above will send to any part of the States on receipt of retail price in money or postage stamps, and get circular giving particulars. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 139 Lake street, (up stairs) Chicago.

Sole agents for L. Prang & Co.'s Card Portraits. Retail price, 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of 10c in stamps. R. R. LANDON.

Post Office Box 4682.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED.—Any one having a furnished cottage to rent, can hear of a good tenant by addressing Post Office Box 6223. North Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man of active business habits, in a wholesale grocery, transportation or commission house, general or out-door clerk. He is willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employers. Unexceptionable reference given. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address to S. T., Post Office Box 96, will meet with prompt attention.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to Rent, from 1st of May next, a pleasant house in the South Division, with not less than six rooms, and modern improvements. Rent not to exceed $300 per year. Any one having such a house can find a good paying tenant by addressing Box 2896, Chicago. mh10-n410-1w

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or 50 cents a piece of marketing letter, &c. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A young Lawyer, of liberal education and experience in the practice of the Law, desires to form a partnership with some gentleman or firm of good standing, reputation and practice, either in Chicago, or in some considerable city of the West. Can command some business at any point. A fair salary would be paid to secure a desirable connection. References as to character and professional qualifications exchanged. Address "A. B." Tribune Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Boarding.

BOARD, with furnished rooms at No. 35 Monroe street, near Wabash avenue. mh13-n486-6t

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may be had at 41 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Prop.

THE SOLLITT HOUSE.—This large five story Brick Building, well furnished, situated in the centre of business, convenient to Railroads, and to any part of the city. Transient Board one dollar per day. Day boarders at $3 per week. Rooms with board $5 to $7 per week. Also, a few good rooms vacant, and private to correspond with the times. mh14-n516-3t

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Geo. E. Roberts & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. E. Roberts is authorized to settle all dues and cancel all claims against the firm.

GEO. E. ROBERTS, T. SYLVESTER.

Chicago, March 1st, '62.

Geo. E. Roberts will continue in the Lumber business. Office on Clark street, near the Railroad.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr., Book-keeper of the late firm, is entrusted with the settlement of all outstanding business.

F. L. UNDERWOOD, JOHN E. ...

Chicago, March 4th, 1862.

The subscriber gives notice to the friends and customers of the late firm of Underwood & Co., that he will continue alone to transact a General Commission Business under the name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO. and at the office lately occupied by them, No. 188 South Water street.

Chicago, March 4th, 1862. F. L. UNDERWOOD.

The Agency of the late firm of Underwood & Co., for SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., of New York, is this day terminated; we will be hereafter represented in Chicago by Mr. WM. AITCHISON, Jr.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.

Chicago, March 4th, 1862.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants labor to...